

SURVEY OF THE CONTOFF'S ELEVEN YEARS IN THE VATICAN.

Dr. Marchisiani and Dr. Amici, gave the following explanation:

"The pope's condition grew worse during the night. This was due to the diffusion of the bronchitis to the lower lobe of the left lung. Symptoms of heart weakness became so threatening at 10:30 o'clock a. m. it was believed the pontiff's life was endangered. At 10:30 p. m. the symptoms were slightly improved but still grave. Temperature, 103.1; pulse, 130; respiration, 50."

COLLAPSE OF PONTIFF RAPID.

Dr. Marchisiani was able to leave the Vatican for a time owing to the amelioration of symptoms. He said that nothing early in the morning had indicated the grave crisis, which had come so rapidly.

Shortly after he left Dr. Amici examined the patient. He explained that the sudden collapse was due to the pontiff's age and the acute affection, which always combine to give bronchitis a serious character.

Dr. Amici further explained that the pontiff's diminished vitality, caused by old age, was sufficient cause to make his illness fatal. The practice of living in heated rooms and breathing the vitiated atmosphere, as the result of large assemblies in the papal apartments, was against him, and, added, the people would now understand why the attending physicians were strongly opposed to the resumption by the pope of collective audiences.

AGED PATIENT SUFFERS.

At times during the day the pope had much difficulty in breathing. He suffered much from headaches and inability to rid himself of the accumulations in the lungs.

Stimulants were injected and oxygen administered. Several times the pontiff revived and seemed much better. He would then speak to those about him and insist that his desires be executed.

In one of these intervals he asked for Mgr. Rosa, who recently was appointed secretary of the consistorial congregation. Mgr. Rosa had been an intimate friend of the pope since the pontiff was bishop of Treviso.

As soon as he was notified Mgr. Rosa rushed to the Vatican and was admitted immediately to the apartment where the pope was lying. Mgr. Rosa remained alone with the pope and the incident was considered significant, as Mgr. Rosa will be secretary of the conclave. It is thought the pope confided in him his last wishes.

WAS AGGRAVATED ILLNESS.

The pope's last illness began almost coincidentally with the great war in Europe. Those close to him believe that grief over the situation brought on the final crisis and so overwhelmed him that he was unable in his eightieth year to withstand still another attack of his old enemy, gouty catarrh.

His health had been the pontiff's lot for many years, and intermittently the attacks have been so serious that the world was prepared several times to hear of his death.

During the summer there had been numerous denials from the Vatican that his indisposition was serious. As late as Aug. 10, upon the occasion of the eleventh anniversary of his coronation, Pope Pius granted numerous audiences.

SHUTS DOOR TO CALLERS.

Two days later it became known that he had canceled practically all engagements. His attendants reported that he was unable to work and that he sat listless and silent for hours, evidently brooding over the great clash of arms in Europe.

His physician, Dr. Marchisiani, ordered his holiness to bed on Aug. 16, when it was announced that the war and the intense heat in Rome had combined to depress him.

In bed he continued to dream of the conflict by night and to discuss it by day.

PRAYED FOR PEACE.

"I shall not cease to implore God to put a stop to this inhuman butchery," he declared.

His physician had to deal with this mental condition as well as physical suffering.

Arrangements were made by which Cardinal Merry del Val, the papal secretary of state, would make a daily report on the war situation to his holiness.

The pope desired to see some way in which he might exert his influence to check the bloodshed, and he was the more affected because any action seemed useless.

CALLS ON CLERGY TO ACT.

At the commencement of the European crisis he had addressed an exhortation to all the Catholics of the world making them to lift their souls toward Christ, who alone was able to aid, and shed light upon the darkness of the public mind.

The break between Austria and Serbia from the first became a source of great grief to him, for the Vatican was most friendly toward both nations.

He was incessantly shocked at the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the heir to the Austrian throne, who, like all the Hapsburgs, was an ardent Catholic, and was sympathetic toward Italy, with which the Vatican had but recently concluded a friendly concordat.

ALLOCATION PEACE WEDGE.

The pope's views on peace, embodied in an allocation delivered at the consistory at which he created thirteen new cardinals last May, constituted such a remarkable document to begin among the Roman Catholic clergy its educational activities in behalf of the disarmed and arbitration, by sending to each of the 25,000 priests of the United States and Canada a copy of this allocation.

REIGN OF PIUS X. SAW PRECEDENTS ALL DISCARDED

Expected to Be a Figurehead, He Proved Very Much a Pope.

POLICY ANTI-MODERNIST

In his eleven years' pontificate Pius X. proved a continual surprise to the churchmen and statesmen of Europe.

When the provincial patriarch of Venice, who but a short time before had been merely Giuseppe Sarto, parish priest of peasant birth, was elected bishop of Rome as the two hundred and sixty-fourth successor of Peter, there was much speculation as to what his reign would be like. He was a simple man, who had been a pope for a long time. Practically all of the prophecies then made have gone wrong except the universal one that he would be a simple and good man deeply loved by all who knew him.

A year and a half before his death Pope Leo XIII. singled him out as his successor, and many felt that therefore the new pope would follow in the footsteps of his predecessor. This was considered all the more likely since he was entirely inexperienced in papal affairs, while Leo, of noble birth, trained for the diplomatic service, had shown himself a statesman fit to cope with Bismarck, Gladstone, and the Republicans of France.

Didn't Continue Leo's Policies. But Pius did not continue the policies of Leo.

Others took it for granted he would be overwhelmed by the court of which he found himself titular master—would be a mere figurehead, manipulated by Vatican cliques.

But Pius was very much a pope, making decisions for himself, formulating and carrying out his own policies, and even breaking up the circles within the sacred government which it was thought might dominate him.

Then there were those who believed that the intense patriotism which he had always manifested would lead him to close the breach with the Italian government. He was hailed as a pope who would be sponsor for radical reforms along social and political lines.

Italy-France Concordat Broken. But he did not alter the stand of the papacy toward the kingdom a whit. In fact, his vigorous objection to the visit of the president of France to the king of Italy precipitated the rupture of the concordat with France. He also crushed the French "Sillon," a democratic Catholic workingmen's movement, started with the approval of Leo XIII., and similar movements in Italy.

It was thought he would be especially friendly to Austria and Germany, since he was a personal friend of the kaiser and since his election became possible only when the veto of Austria was interposed at the instance of Germany after Cardinal Rampolla had received a sufficient number of votes to elect him.

But one of his first acts as pope was to do away absolutely and forever with this right of veto by Austria or any other nation.

His War on Modernism.

The things that Pius X. did not do that he was expected to do were legion. The things that he did that were unexpected were equally numerous.

Chief among these was his war on "modernism." He was ever and above all a priest, a shepherd of souls. To his mind the one thing infinitely more important than all else was the purity and certainty of the faith of his people. The church might be stripped of millions of dollars' worth of property, religious orders might be exiled, governments might break concordats, all the powerful forces which the diplomat, Leo, kept quiescent might thunder against the church—these were but incidents, mere collateral matters. They would pass. If the faith was kept untainted the church would come through all trials victorious in the end. But if there were any compromise with error in doctrine or dogma then all worldly triumphs would be vain.

Work Was Inspired.

These were the considerations that inspired the anti-modernist policy of Pope Pius X., a policy which none foresaw.

His campaign against the teaching of errors within the church found public expression in two encyclicals, the first, "Pascei Gregis," issued three years after his election, and the second, "Metti Proprio," or "rule," by which the former was to be enforced. In these a multitude of doctrinal deviations from the Catholic faith were singled out, classed as "modernism," and condemned as heretical.

Bishops throughout the world were exhorted and commanded to use the utmost severity in rooting out these errors, and stringent measures were taken in many cases to discipline those who had taught them.

Other Notable Events.

This work was doubtless in the eyes of the pope the most important of his pontificate, although much less interesting to the world in general than other events which marked his reign. Among these other events the most notable are:

Expulsion of the religious orders from France and Portugal.

Breach of the French and Portuguese concordats.

Rupture with Spain and threatened breach of the concordat.

Settlement of the friars' lands controversy in the Philippines.

Removal of the church in the United States from the status of a missionary country.

Condemnation of epidemic staging in churches and re-establishment.

Tribute to Pope, Written by a Leading Chicago Churchman.

BY THE REV. T. V. SHANNON.
(Pastor of St. Francis Xavier R. C. Church, Wilmette.)

THERE was a uniqueness about the life and work of Pius X. that set him apart from any of the Roman pontiffs of modern times. We have to go back to Sixtus V. to get a parallel to one born in the most lowly walks of life mounting to supreme control in the Catholic church. In the case of Sixtus, however, the greatness that brought the swiftness who had entered the lowest of all the orders, the Lesser Friars of St. Francis, to rule the church.

In the case of Pius X., the son of the poor letter carrier of Riese, it was sheer goodness that brought him to the loftiest position of that mighty organization.

Prior to his elevation he had done nothing that could have riveted on the attention of the church. He had never been in her diplomatic service. He had written no learned work. True, he had published a modest volume on the courtesy and gentleness that ought to be found in the minister of religion. He was no great canon lawyer.

When Pius was a simple priest, a zealous bishop, and the most beloved patriarch, and the most charitable one, that Venice had ever known.

And in the exalted position of the throne of St. Peter there was no break with the sweet simplicity of the past. He remained what he had always been a lowly follower of Christ. And now at his death we hear the whole world testifying to the charm of his life and character.

Even the anti-religious press of Italy, so unscrupulous of everything Christian, ungrudgingly praises his kindness, generosity, and humanity. These and similar tributes to the benignity of Pius X. might tempt the conclusion that he lacked strength and determination. No deduction could be further from the truth. He was inflexible to rigidity on those matters that concerned the administration of his office.

A glance at the incidents immediately preceding his election will give us some light on the character of the deceased pontiff. On Aug. 4, 1903, Cardinal Joseph Sarto, patriarch of Venice, was selected on the sixth ballot to fill the vacancy created by the death of Leo XIII.

The choice fell on the most reluctant member of the conclave.

At the first intimation of the possibility of his selection he implored the cardinals to give no consideration to his name. His own sense of unworthiness for the office, when the necessary majority

showed his election, was a deadly swoon. On reviving he refused to abide by the choice of the conclave. The grave persuasions and solemn counsels of his brethren, chief among them Cardinal Gibbons, convinced him that his own will and desire should be no advisers in the burden Providence had laid on him.

Whoever has looked into the weary eyes of Pius X. needs no confirmation of this story. So far as the thought of the great honor from the cardinal of Venice that it is said that at the visit of the father of the present king of Greece Pope Pius presented a return ticket from Rome to Venice as an interesting addition to the numismatic collection of King George.

Lust of power is no indication of administrative ability. The best rulers the world ever has known were those who were intrusted with power against their will. To him power meant responsibility directly to God. He was beholden to no one for his position. He had no knowledge of musty precedent. He had no hampering affiliations. He had known neither clique nor party. He assumed the reins of government with untrammelled hands. He was rigidly simple. He had little knowledge and less sympathy with court functions and useless etiquette. Within the Vatican he lived as he always had lived, in quiet, serene simplicity.

The offer of the Italian government to enoble the members of his family was gently but firmly refused as entirely incongruous. They were of the people, like himself, and so should they remain. His democratic instincts brought to destruction that anachronism that had been resurrected by Austria in its claim to veto the candidate of the conclave for the papacy. Humanly speaking, the intervention of Austria against Cardinal Rampolla secured the election of Cardinal Sarto, but one of the first acts of the new pope was to make the recurrence of this thoroughly undemocratic and unenlightened intervention forever impossible.

Summaries are always rife at the accession of a new pope. Was he to follow the policies of Pius IX., whose name he had taken? It was agreed that he would not be a dogmatic pope. Was he to follow up the world politics and their alluring maze? It was definitely felt that the master politician, Leo XIII., had left un-

finished many policies that deeply concerned the church. But that pope who looked as his maxim, "To restore all things in Christ," and who selected as his secretary of state a young Spanish-Italian man of English birth, definitely closed the era of Leo. Strange as it may seem, the last made Pius X. the most dogmatic pope and one of the most political. He was elected at a most crucial time and became the inheritor of troubles.

The closing days of Leo XIII. were clouded by the ingratitude of the French republic, whose friend and apostle he had been. While grieving over the death of Leo, politicians were maturing plans to cast aspart from the Catholic church. They soon broke the concordat. A crusade was started to banish the religious orders of men and women, to confiscate church property, to so hamper religion as effectively to strangle it. A few steps were thrown out to quiet the timid, an offer of subsidy here and there.

Without any of the arts of diplomacy Pius X. swept aside all subterfuges and forever rescued the church from the petty French politician. It was liberty bought at forebodings of dire results. But the church was no longer an appendage of the state, the bishops no longer civil servants of a republic that hated the name of Christ. The braver side won under the determined, fatherly old man.

In Spain and Portugal the same battle was waged. And confronting it the same untrodden fortitude, the same square handed dealing on the part of the pope, the same adhesion of the clergy.

In Italy, where an acute political tension aggravated the vulgar cries of atheist and anarchist, Pius X. went on his quiet way, leading wherever he could the forces of the church in defense of law and order. So that the pope, who was to be the least of politicians, became by stress of circumstances more political than any of his immediate predecessors.

His interest in the doctrinal side of the church through the bitter controversy of modernism has made him the author of the most dogmatic enactments on the statute books of the church. He had called modernism "the synthesis of all heresies," and he worked to extirpate it. He did a service for all Christians because he saved to the world revealed truth from the most sinister attack that had ever been made on it.

In his encyclical "Pascei Gregis" he

laid bare a huge conspiracy against dogmatic teaching, and followed up this letter with disciplinary enactments that forced those from shelter in the shadow of the church who were trying to pull down the edifice. All avenues closed, a handful of men came into the open and withdrew from the church. The atmosphere was cleared in the strong affirmation of the Catholic faith.

The ancient prophecies of St. Malachy, which accorded to Pius the title "Burning Fire," meant that he was to be an apostolic pope. And this he was. What ever cause he had was incidental to those of the church. His favorite verse was: "Teach me discipline, and knowledge, and goodness."

He was concerned about the spiritual life of his children. He wished beyond all things to bring back the simplicity of the early church. He wanted to affirm the saving effects of the sacraments. His weapons were only supernatural. So we have the law commanding the Catholic world to permit the little children of the world to receive the sacraments of the church, the most radical enactment since the council of Trent. And it is to be noted that invariably these laws came directly from his own impulses.

It would be impossible to state the revolutionary reforms introduced. The time honored procedures of the congregations were absolutely abolished, and entirely modern methods were introduced. Pontifical finances were rearranged by the most efficient American financier, and the latest methods and systems were installed. The entire seminary system of the world was reorganized so as to meet modern requirements. Apostolic visitors were commissioned to look into each detail of clerical colleges, with full power to order such changes as they thought salutary. The reformation of the clergy of Italy, the abolishment of needless dioceses, the suppression of ecclesiastical abuses—these are bare items of the tireless and reforming energy of Pius X.

Nor was he less solicitous for the material welfare of the afflicted. His paternal heart was always at the disposal of the poor. Instance his work after the earthquake in Sicily. With a thoroughness that shamed political appointees he sent his delegate to the afflicted country, and within two years had built churches, asylums, schools, orphanages. Out of his own resources he provided for the education of 140 orphans from Sicily.

adjustments, or rather the lack of them, gave great satisfaction to the adherents of Serafino Vannutelli; and it is said that the latter have influenced the pope to refrain from holding a consistory during the last few years, in order to maintain their balance of power in the sacred college, the vacancies in which now amount to twenty.

No Kneeling to Science. Aside from international questions partly of a political nature, with which the pontificate of Pius X. has been concerned, the religious-scientific question brought into prominence by the researches of the scientific prelates who believed that the dogmas of the church and the interpretation of the scriptures should be altered in order to conform to the undisputed results of modern science. The Vatican has strenuously set its face against any such adjustment with what may be called in a general way modernism.

This modernism has several phases. In Italy it found its expression through the Christian democratic movement—a movement tolerated by Leo XIII., but condemned by his successor as questioning the authority of the church to apply the teaching of the fathers to modern life.

In France it was exemplified by the Sillon, an attempt of certain French prelates and laymen to regard the separation of church and state as an accomplished fact, and to evolve a French Catholicism which should be submissive to the Vatican only in spiritual matters.

In England several highly educated Catholic prelates, notably Father Tyrrell, made their revolt from the Vatican a matter of conscience.

While they wished to remain Catholics in faith, they boldly declared that their intelligence prevented them from accepting the interpretation of the scriptures and of the dogmas as set forth by the modern curia, which had utterly failed, they said, to grasp the obvious significance of modern scientific research.

But it was among the Prussian universities that modernism reared its head in the most pronounced and threatening form. Although individual prelates in Italy,

France, and England had been excommunicated for their modernist ideas, in Germany, particularly at the University of Munich, a body of more or less united theologians had to be dealt with. Against them was employed what was called the anti-modernist oath, which prescribed that every professor should acknowledge the full authority of the Vatican in all questions pertaining to the dogmas and doctrines of the church, and should promise to teach only such doctrines to their students or such interpretation thereof as might arise from the decisions of the ecclesiastical council.

This brought the church into direct conflict with the German government, and the German chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, formally announced that that government could not permit the interference of the Vatican in the educational affairs of the country. And there the matter rests, although certain professors of theology have resigned, pastoral functions in order to escape taking the oath, and have been instantly re-instated as theological professors, but minus the authority of the Vatican, by the ministry of education.

Fairbanks and Roosevelt. When former Vice President Fairbanks arrived in Rome late in the winter of 1900-10 he made application through the American ambassador, Mr. Knapp, the titular bishop of Adrianople, and the head of the American college in Rome, to be received in audience by Pius X. The invitation was extended and then canceled on the eve of the audience when it was discovered that Mr. Fairbanks had made arrangements to address a Methodist meeting.

Later in the spring, when Mr. Roosevelt emerged from Egypt after his African hunting expedition, he expressed his desire to the American ambassador to visit the Vatican and pay his respects to the pontiff. The intervention of Mr. Kennedy was again invoked. The latter communicated with Cardinal Merry del Val, who declared that the pope would be pleased to meet Mr. Roosevelt in private audience, but added that the Vatican hoped nothing would arise which would prevent the pontiff from receiving the former president through the usual channels of the former vice president.

Ambassador Lelsham gave Mr. Roosevelt to understand that in order to be received by the pope he must pledge himself while in Rome to address no gathering of Methodists. Whether this be the true interpretation of the Vatican message or not, it was allowed to stand. Mr. Roosevelt declined to pledge himself in any way, and the audience did not take place.

Two Explanations Given. There are two explanations of these episodes, the Catholic and the Methodist. The Catholic explanation is that no personal rebuff was intended toward either Mr. Fairbanks or Mr. Roosevelt, but as these gentlemen were both non-Catholics and it was certain that the Methodist intended to make sensational use of the affair, the pope was right in declining to lend himself to it. On the other hand, the attitude of the Vatican demonstrated the fear in which it held the Methodists, and at the same time exemplified the reactionary policy of the papal secretary of state.

Possibly of more importance was the friction aroused later between the mayor of Rome, Sig. Nathan, and the Vatican, when the mayor, in speaking of the coming fiftyth anniversary of Italian unification, drew a comparison between the former gatherings of cardinals in the Eternal City and that of the world's people which would take place in that year. This comparison was considered an insult to the Vatican, and the Italian government hastened to rebuke Mayor Nathan.

Great Growth in Conversions. Viewed now at its close, the pontificate of Pius X. has witnessed within the church great progress, particularly in non-Catholic lands, where the number of converts has more than made up the loss that the church has suffered in a minority Catholic countries.

Numerous reforms have been made in regard to the administration of the church and in discouraging adherence to certain false theories. The Vatican was apt to interpret as matters of doctrine.

On the other hand, France has been seemingly irrevocably lost to the church. Spain may yet be regained, while a monarchical revolution in Portugal may at any time restore the status quo in that country. As regards Italy, the papacy is ready to negotiate, provided the Italian government shall recognize the pontiff as a temporal sovereign.

What the future will bring forth, should the Vatican continue to look with unrelenting eyes on modernism, remains to be seen.

There are many distinguished prelates who deem that modernism is an enemy that should not be antagonized but pacified. There are still others who declare that the first concession made to modernism will mark the beginning of the end of all spiritual authority and the disintegration of the church.

The moderate theorists believe that, since such danger would menace the church, some faith would remain, and faith, they believe, would be more permanent.

WAR THREATENS TO CAUSE DELAY OF PAPAL CHOICE

Cardinals Likely to Find It Impossible to Assemble in Ten Days Required.

NATIONS WILL GIVE AID

Washington, D. C., Aug. 20. (Special.)—That rule of the Roman Catholic church which provides that within ten days after the death of a pope the college of cardinals shall convene in Rome to choose his successor is not likely to be carried out literally.

With warships blocking half the canals, with most of the railroads of the pope given over entirely to the transportation of soldiers and munitions of war, it would be impossible for many of the princes of the church to reach the Vatican within the time limit.

Cardinal Gibbons, who stands close to the head of the sacred college in America, and Cardinal O'Connell of Boston, if they started at once from America might reach Rome in ten days. They would have to travel directly to the Mediterranean and course even temporary interruption of the voyage by war vessels would make it impossible to reach the Eternal City within the time limit. If they were forced to land in France it is almost certain the would be delayed.

Rail Schedules Wiped Out. Though these two cardinals come from far off America, it is likely that some of the members of the college who are on the continent of Europe would have a more difficult time in making their journey. With all railroad schedules wiped out of the map and all automobiles and many other vehicles seized by the warring governments, it would seem to be almost impossible for a journey of any distance to be made within ten days.

Cardinal Parley of New York for instance, has been marooned for nearly two weeks at Brunnen, Switzerland, and, in spite of the efforts of powerful friends and of the state department, he has not yet been able to reach a seaport.

Delay Would Be Inevitable. Doubtless if the members of the sacred college were to start from their stations in various portions of the world for Rome every effort would be made both on land and on sea to expedite their passage. But many of the cardinals are old and no longer able to endure the hardships of travel. Even with the best intentions of the strictest orders on the part of the governments at war they would, some of them, inevitably be subjected to inconvenience, delay, and discomfort.

It will be a strange sight on the state of the world if the cardinals are prevented by the war fleets and navies of the great Christian nations from coming together to choose the successor of Pope Pius X.

NO WORD AT GIBBONS' HOME

News of Pontiff's Death Not Received at Baltimore Up to an Early Hour Today.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 20, 2 a. m.—No official communication from Rome is announcing the pope's death has been received at Cardinal Gibbons' residence up to an early hour this morning. The cardinal is on a short vacation at Lake N. J.

Sixty-six in Sacred. The Sacred College of Cardinals, composed of sixty-six, the following Italian cardinals considered old, as they are Pietro, who is 86; Agliardi, who is 84; and Serafino Vannutelli, who is 83; and Francesco Saverio, who is 82.

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GASPARRI AND MAFFI NEAR PAPAL RIV. Believed to Have Chances of Being Elected by College of Cardinals. PAPABILI NUMBER

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CANDIES—LUNCHEONS

Spoehr's

TWO STORES—STEWART BUILDING and 164 W. ADAMS STREET

At Spoehr's you may always be sure of obtaining the variety of candy best suited to the season and to the occasion. For instance, there are the Summer Special and Week-End boxes. It would be a pity for anyone really appreciative of quality candy to let summer go by without at least one

Summer Special Box

enticing assortment little affected by heat or humidity. Just the thing for a boat, railroad, or motor trip, or send by parcel post to a friend's vacation. One lb. 40c, 2 lbs. 75c.

Week-End Box

London, Caramel, Cream Almond, Paste, etc. Most of them in special containers. 25c, 50c, 75c, 1.00.

A Fountain Service of SANITARY EFFICIENCY

Spoehr's

STATE STREET
164 W. ADAMS STREET
Between La Salle and Fifth Aves.

GASPARRI AND MAFFI NEAREST PAPAL RIVALS

Believed to Have Best Chances of Being Elected by College of Cardinals.

PAPABILI NUMBER FIVE

The vacancy in the papal see caused by the death of Pope Pius X. naturally attracts interest which is all absorbing toward the cardinals in line for papal succession, the so-called papabili. Unusually in the case of a conclave, the expected invariably happens and discussion about the candidates for the papacy although often interesting are always misleading.

Can Group Papabili. There are no rules by which the successor of the pope can be guessed before the conclave. It is possible, however, to make allowance for certain well established facts and circumstances, to follow the so-called method of elimination and with more or less certainty to group the cardinals in such a way as to know who are the papabili.

Temporal Rights Oath. Every cardinal is bound by oath to defend, integrally and strenuously, the temporal rights and the liberty of the holy see, especially the civil preeminence of the pope. This implies that, if elected pope, he is expected to oppose reconciliation with Italy, and a foreigner may fall to do so. The three Italian popes since 1870 followed implicitly this policy.

Eight Cardinals of Curia. Out of the remaining Italian cardinals eight are so-called Cardinals of curia, who reside in Rome and are occupiers of the cardinal's see. Of the latter Cardinal Francesco-Nava, archbishop of Catania, and Cardinal Ruffini, archbishop of Palermo, as well as Cardinal Ruffini, archbishop of Turin; Cardinal Ferrari, archbishop of Milan; Cardinal Cavallari, archbishop of Pisa, owe their dignity to the importance of the episcopal sees they occupy.

Good Chance of Election. Cardinals Maffi and Luini, and more so the former, have a good chance of election, as they are noted for their intellectual attainments and executive ability, and, what is more important, their names have not been mentioned as likely candidates for the papacy. They are, as it were, the "dark horses" that generally win in the conclave.

Cardinal Rampolla, who died a few months ago, was naturally expected to be the most likely candidate. He nearly succeeded Leo XIII. In the last conclave, and would have been pope but for the veto of Austria. It is well known that his election was opposed by Austria at Italy's suggestion, because of his anti-Austrian policy.

Cardinals Lorenzelli, Belmonte, and Vice stand slight chances of election.

Views Illustrating the Life and Work of the Late Pope Pius X.



POPE PIUS X. WALKING IN THE VATICAN GARDENS

POPE CHAMPION OF SIMPLE LIFE AT THE VATICAN

Pomp and Glitter Discarded; Oldest Traditions of Pontificate Disregarded.

Many stories have been told of the simplicity, directness, and democratic manner of Pius X.

He was bishop of Mantua and afterward patriarch of Venice, he went about in the simplest manner. In Venice he always rode in the gondolas and public conveyances, and frequently could be seen in the public parks strolling among the people, chatting with them on the current topics of the day.

His home was presided over by his three spinster sisters, who did all the cooking. They sat down with the patriarch and chatted with him during the meal. Doubtless some of the stories told of him are of questionable authenticity, but they are all illustrative of his distaste for pomp and show.

Early Life of Pius X. Pius X. was born Giuseppe Sarto on June 8, 1857, in the province of Padua, in the province of Padua, a village of 2,500 people. There first his qualities were learned, and he became loved by all with whom he came in contact. His kindness was unfeigned.

Stay at Salsano Short. At Salsano his stay was short. He already had begun to distinguish himself, and after two years of work in this parish he was removed to a higher position.

Kept Sisters Near Him. He startled the courtiers who surrounded him by running apartments in a new building

Cardinal Who May Succeed Pius as Head of Roman Catholic Church



Cardinal Sarto, patriarch of Venice, is considered a likely successor to Pope Pius X.

Concession Made by Premier. His selection was made at the conclave of 1903, which was compelled to give the throne for permission to install him as patriarch of Venice. This concession was made by Premier Crispi, and in consideration for it the church appointed an ecclesiastical vicar apostolic in northeastern Africa, to assist the Italian government in a pet scheme of extending the African colonies.

Cardinal Sarto had not been in his new office more than a year before he declared his belief in the union of church and state in no uncertain way. His utterances created a sensation, and it was felt that he might have offended the pope by the fervor of his words.

ANECDOTES OF POPE ILLUSTRATE CHARACTER

SOME of the anecdotes told of Pius X. well illustrated his character. His position as patriarch of Venice brought him from \$2,000 to \$2,400 a year. He has been noticed in his early service in the small parishes, his charities were such that his personal revenue was constantly depleted. This practice was continued as his revenues grew larger, and his position more important. The salary of patriarch did not go far when he had made all the drains on it that his charitable undertakings dictated.

How he received the honor is known. It is a part of church history now that when the result of the balloting was announced Cardinal Sarto was overcome with emotion and so touched by the unexpected honor and expression of confidence that he broke down completely. It is also a part of history that he protested and declared that he would not accept the honor. He was so palpably sincere that consternation reigned in the conclave, which remained all the evening and far into the night in the endeavor to convince him that his election was the will of Providence and that he must accept.

He hesitated when it came his part to say he would accept the pontificate. The cardinal, as if of one accord, surrounded Sarto and demanded if he would accept. His lips trembled so that he scarcely could articulate. He made a visible effort, and said: "If this cup cannot pass from me—"

Pius X. liked mountain climbing. A few days before he left Venice for Rome he ascended Mount Grappa, 5,500 feet high. His greatest enjoyment was music. He was a great friend and admirer of Lorenzo Perosi, the eminent director of the pontifical choir. Perosi is said to be chiefly indebted to him for his musical career.

The pope was recognized as one of the most learned men in the church. He was a stickler for the exact truth as between the church and the people, and won much renown some years ago by destroying relics of doubtful authenticity.

In appearance the pope was striking. He was tall and broadly built, and in his youth had been the physique of an athlete. Even in old age he was wonderfully preserved. His was a face of great intellectual beauty, and his features showed well his intellectual strength. His expression was strong and serious, but there was nothing of austerity in it. His eyes were mild and benignant.

The good Patriarch's one companion to the vanities of the flesh was tobacco. It was he who introduced the pipe to the Vatican, perhaps the cardinals and the younger members of the papal household. Yet the Patriarch's tobacco pouch was open to all Venetians—more than once after his generosity had done its utmost he found himself in that wholly human position commonly known as "just dying for a smoke." A touring American loaded his pipe in the Piazza was conscious of a fellow smoker with an empty pipe. Just the slightest trace of red showed the high ecclesiastical rank; but the comradery of the pipe is a great leveller. Filling his pipe when the pouch had been offered, the Patriarch puffed and then inhaled—no trivial smoker can inhale a pipe in its stouter days of usefulness.

Sarto's popularity with the Venetians had reached the proportions of a fad. On a larger scale this was similar to his experiences in his small parishes. When his gondola went through the canals people rushed to the bridges and along the sides of the waterways shouting to him and crying: "God bless the patriarch."

It was in the height of this popularity that Sarto remarked that he hoped never to go out of the sight of the lions of St. Mark.

NEW YORK PRELATE HOLDS PIUS WAS NOT PEER OF LEO. Declares, However, There Were Not Many on List of Papacy Superior to Former Pontiff.

New York, Aug. 20.—Upon learning of the death of the pope the Rt. Rev. Mr. Joseph F. Mooney, administrator of the archdiocese of New York, issued the following statement:

NEWS OF POPE'S DEATH A SHOCK TO CHICAGOANS

Many Are Incredulous as First Reports Are Received.

PRaised AS ABLE PRELATE

Catholics in Chicago received the news of the death of Pope Pius X. with sorrowful surprise almost bordering on incredulity. Many could not believe at first that the end had come so soon after his illness was first announced. All expressed grief and paid high tribute to him as the leader of the Catholic faith.

A Friend of America. ANTHONY CHARNICKI, election commissioner—The death of the pope adds to the chaos of present conditions in Europe. He was a man of peace. His sympathies were with the common people. The present strife striking at the thing he held nearest and dearest in his heart—peace—probably hastened his death. He will be honored as time goes on. He was a friend of America and of the church in America. This was shown by his recognition of American prelates, the interest he took in the institutions of the American church, and by his attitude toward American visitors in Rome. His effective stand against Socialism has given much to peace. The struggling forces in Europe will join in the human bond of sympathy in commemorating his death, for he was the head of the largest religious force in Europe. His death adds to the troubles in Europe, for it loses for the cause of good will, progress, and peace a real champion.

Thomas A. O'Haughey—The whole world—even the fighting nations—mourn the death of the holy prelate. He was a good man and a wise ruler.

Blow to Christianity. THE REV. H. S. SPALDING, S. J.—This is shocking news. Pope Pius X. was one of the ablest leaders of the church, and his death is a blow to Christianity.

James Gleason, Police Chief—I am deeply sorry to hear the bad news. I was hoping his holiness would recover. FRANK CONNERY, City Clerk—I have no doubt the news is authentic. Yet it is hard to believe. Catholics, Protestants, and Jews are sorry for the pope's death.

Big Mike Hurley, who is probably the most widely known policeman in Chicago, heard the cardinals crying out the news on his beat. He refused to believe it, and called up THE TRIBUNE to verify the report.

"It's too bad," he said. "It hurts me to know it's true."

EXTRA!

TODAY 8:30 A. M.

Early Buyers, Attention! Palm Beach Suits, \$5 Worth \$12. Every Sun. Quick Sales. One Day Only

Hundreds of new garments in both suits and overcoats, just received from shop "B," our finest shop, all included today!

"Mossler Clothes" Any Suit or Overcoat \$20, \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40, \$45, \$50 and \$55 values.

Every size 32 to 50 chest Many Tourist & Motorist Coats

Mossler Co. 19 Jackson Blvd.—East (Between State and Wabash)

BLACKMAN SHIRTMAKER knows that the great war is expected to boost the price of shirts. But his Fall stock is already in, bought at normal prices. So, as long as they last he offers 4 Shirts with Your Money—\$10 Made to Your Measure—\$10

Call for the Blackman Shirt Chart TWO STORES 107 West Adams Street 306 So. Dearborn Street

Four Years Ago A number of Chicago established a Sanatorium at Wisconsin, New Mexico, for their tuberculosis patients. The institution has recently been enlarged and now contains 100 beds. It is a beautiful place, with a fine climate, and is a most desirable place for the sick. For particulars, write or show the Sanatorium Chart.

VALMORA SANATORIUM Room 301, 184 S. Michigan Blvd. Phone Central 2415

Amer. Beauty Roses Finest Flowers, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50 a dozen. 48-Inch Stem, \$2.00 a Dozen. Gladioli, Carnations and Roses, \$2 a dozen.

A. LANGE, Florist 25 E. Madison St. 3171 Central

WAR HALTS U. S. TRADE QUEST IN SOUTH AMERICA

Business and Finance Demoralized South of Equator, Report.

RECONSTRUCTION, OUR CUE

BY HENRY M. HYDE.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 19.—(Special.)—The war, which shows no signs of abating, has halted plans for any sudden capture of the trade of South America. Cablegrams from United States consuls in South America, who were asked to report as to what lines of our goods are in immediate demand, send statements showing that the war has utterly demoralized business and financial conditions. From Chile comes word that "business is at a standstill, trade reduced to a minimum, many factories closing, money scarce, and the Bank of Italy suspended." In Uruguay specie payments have been suspended for six months, and all judicial actions for two months.

Brasil Banks Closing.
In parts at least, of Brasil the banks are closed and all markets demoralized. Credit is almost suspended.

In Calao, Peru, the banks are closed, and the business and financial situation is very unsatisfactory.

The consuls in Bahia, Brazil, advise "great caution in extending credit." In most of the South American republics moratoriums postponing the payment of notes and other obligations have been declared. It is almost impossible for even houses of the highest credit and longest standing to get money out of the banks.

Travelers Hard Put.
The highest financial authority in New York yesterday stated that persons traveling in South America at present would be obliged to carry all their money for their journey in gold coin, as letters of credit on neither London nor New York would be honored.

Under the circumstances it would be unwise to advise manufacturers or merchants to send their salesmen into South America. The trade advisers of the national government are emphatic in their statement that, except for the purpose of looking into future trade possibilities and making preliminary arrangements, such trips should not be made at the present time.

Chance to Take Chances.
Companies which are willing to take certain chances in extending credit, due to the abnormal situation, and who are prepared to carry the accounts of their new customers for a somewhat indefinite period, doubtless would find it easy to do a great quantity of goods, and might profit from the action in the future.

But before there can be any large and general increase in South American trade there must be a period of constructive work on the part of the United States. South American loans must be floated in the United States, branch banks must be opened in the southern continent, and a market must be found here for a large part of the raw materials which South America exports.

Must Stand Together.
That, as has already been announced in these dispatches, is understood to be the view of the national administration. It is realized that the two halves of the western hemisphere must stand together and cooperate in the present world crisis.

To bring about such a situation is a job for a big man who knows both finance and statecraft. Secure such a man, whose reputation with the two halves of the western hemisphere must stand together and cooperate in the present world crisis.

It is in somewhat the same spirit that the business men of the United States must attack the problem. If they expect to get a lot of trade and large and easy profits without much effort they will certainly be disappointed.

Must Meet the Issue.
If they are willing to help finance the development of South America—just as the development of the United States was financed by Europe—if they are willing to invest their money in the establishment of branch banks and to carry their customers over the lean seasons of the year, just as banks in the north carry the customers of the south, they will find that the two halves of the western hemisphere will meet in a spirit of hearty cooperation and the export trade of the United States will profit to an immense extent in the future.

One finds in talking with South American diplomats and others who are informed that the acceptance by the United States of the good offices of the Argentine, Brazil, and Chile in the arbitration of the recent difficulties between the United States and Mexico has done a good deal to remove prejudice against and suspicion of the gringos.

Peace Facts Good Move.
It seems also true that the peace treaties with all the South American republics recently negotiated by Secretary Bryan have also had a good influence in the same direction.

Cut off by the war from almost all the rest of the civilized world, the three Americas are for the first time thrown on their own resources. As the biggest and richest of the nations involved, the United States should take the position of leadership. It is in the patriotic, the vision, and the vision of the American business.

"Ads" First Step in Latin-America Campaign to Bring U. S. Trade.

The Illinois Manufacturers' association is going after the Latin American trade just as hard as it can go, and Edward M. Hurley of the association wants that fact known.

A meeting was held yesterday in the Midway club at which Mr. Hurley wrote an advertisement which will be placed in every Spanish newspaper in the southern half of the western hemisphere.

This ad will occupy half a page and will tell of the association's esteem for the Latin Americans and its desire to help them in selecting their goods.

"We have elected a subcommittee of the foreign trade committee of the association," said Mr. Hurley, "to give out information to business men interested in South America and to encourage and assist American manufacturers in developing American trade."

"The Illinois Manufacturers' association has just returned from a trip through several southern republics, and I can say that we have their good will. Therefore we are in a position to help the merchant and manufacturer in the middle west."

The following telegram was sent to the secretary of state:

"The Illinois Manufacturers' association

regards the Chilean republic as second only to South America as a market for its industrial products. Our present commercial relations with Chile and Japan are most cordial. We hope that the state department will use its influence with Japan and with Chile and all the countries of the far east to maintain our extensive cordials. The association was the first of the kind in this country to declare for the open door policy in the far east."

Another telegram was sent to Frank A. Vanderbilt of the National City bank of New York City:

"Acting for the members of the Illinois Manufacturers' association, the foreign trade committee wishes to avail itself of the opportunity of the National City bank offers in its recent circular, in which it says it is establishing a clearing house for bank and cash credits and for debts of those doing business in South America and in such other parts of the world as developments may make it appear necessary and feasible. Please advise us by wire if your arrangements have been completed and you are in a position to accept business."

Sept. 6 will not be "German day" in Chicago, and the 250,000 little blue pasteboards printed for the proposed celebration in Riverview park will go unused as a result of President Wilson's appeal for strict neutrality by United States citizens.

A week ago the Americans of German descent in Chicago planned on a big day. The German and Austro-Hungarian Relief association appointed a committee, with Adolph George at its head, to arrange plans for the entertainment of 100,000 Germans. They were to show their loyalty for their fatherland and to raise funds for the Red Cross. Then President Wilson issued his appeal. Last night the committee of 100 almost unanimously voted against the proposed celebration.

"It is not a question of single battle evolutions or captures of certain parts of the country or of towns. These matters are secondary in regard to the object assigned our troops in the general dispositions. This aim cannot be revealed, and the most penetrating minds will be unable to discover it, owing to the necessarily vague particulars furnished concerning the operations."

"Fighting is proceeding on the whole front, extending from Basel, Switzerland, to Diest, Belgium, and in these numerous contacts the more the opposing armies approach each other and the nearer come the deciding battles the more one must expect to hear of an advantage on this side and of yielding on that."

CITIZENS VIOLENCE VICTIMS.
The Daily News correspondent at Rotterdam says tragic conflicts between the invading troops and the civil population of northeast Belgium continue almost daily.

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EAGER FOR BRITISH BILLS.
Public Applies for \$910,000,000 Worth of Treasury Notes—Offer Totals Only \$75,000,000.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The sum of \$75,000,000 in six months treasury bills, required for war purposes, was offered to the public and met with a hearty welcome. The amount applied for was over \$250,000,000. Tenders at 48 1/2 got about 45 per cent of their applications; those above that figure were allotted in full. The average rate per cent was about 48 1/2.

"GERMAN DAY" ABANDONED ON WILSON APPEAL

"American Citizens First," Says President Wacker of League.

TO RESPECT NEUTRALITY

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FIGHTING BEGUN AT LOUVAIN

(Continued from first page.)

Louvain to Huy, along which the heavy force of French are said to have been seen, is ten or twelve miles back from the first named line.

SAYS INVASION HAS FAILED.
A Havas dispatch from Brussels gives an official communication concerning the present state of the field operations in Belgium.

"After having lost much time and a great number of men and, besides, important war material," the communication says, "the Prussian right wing has succeeded in gaining on both banks of the Meuse. This brought them in contact with the allies' armies."

"The German troops on the north bank of the Meuse comprise sections of different army corps whose efforts have been directed toward the capture of Liege and who are now disengaged. There also are bodies of cavalry, thanks to which the Germans have been able to make considerable disturbance and extend themselves north and south."

"On the south the allied Belgian and French armies have been able to repulse them, but on the north they have had a free field and could penetrate in small bodies far into the country."

TOO MUCH TIME WASTED.
In a word, the Germans have taken a number of our positions, but have wasted fifteen days in arriving at this result, which is greatly to the honor of our army."

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All tradesmen are obliged to declare their stock to the military authorities.

A thousand workmen are engaged in constructing trenches. Families of Austrian officers at Riva have been advised to leave within twenty-four hours.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR SAYS VON BUELOW DIED A HERO.
Wireless Press, Sanctioned by Berlin Government, Tells of Message Regarding Royal Tragedy.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.] LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Wireless Press of Berlin, which the German government has telegraphed to Prince von Buelow expressing the sympathy for the death of the prince's brother, Maj. Gen. von Buelow, who "died like a hero" in an encounter near Stallupönen on Monday, where a division of the First German army corps gained a victory. More than 1,000 prisoners, six machine guns, and many cannon were captured.

EAGER FOR BRITISH BILLS.
Public Applies for \$910,000,000 Worth of Treasury Notes—Offer Totals Only \$75,000,000.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The sum of \$75,000,000 in six months treasury bills, required for war purposes, was offered to the public and met with a hearty welcome. The amount applied for was over \$250,000,000. Tenders at 48 1/2 got about 45 per cent of their applications; those above that figure were allotted in full. The average rate per cent was about 48 1/2.

"Latest advice is to the effect that the French army has reached Morhange (Moringen) in Alsace-Lorraine, sixteen miles southeast of Metz. Our advance was rapid in the afternoon beyond the River Seltz, especially the central part of our line. At the end of the day we reached Dume, on one side, and Morhange on the other."

"There is little change in the situation in upper Alsace. We continue to advance in Voges. The Germans have retaken the village of Villa, where we had an outpost. Our troops, debouching on the Seltz, have occupied Chateau Salins and Dieuse, but face well fortified and strongly held positions. Our progress at first was necessarily slow."

"Our cavalry has had a successful encounter with the Germans at Florenville, Belgium. Large German forces, it is announced, are crossing the Meuse between Liege and Namur."

GIVES LIST OF GERMAN DEAD.
ROTTERDAM, Aug. 19.—The casualty list of the German army, published in the Cologne Gazette, gives in detail the losses of the Germans up to Aug. 18. They total about 1,500 dead and 7,000 wounded. The list as printed gives the name of each individual killed or injured. About 2,000,000 Germans are now in the field, but the mobilization continues.

SAY GERMAN FORCE FIRED ON UNARMED ITALIANS.
Cry of "Hurrah for Italy" Brings Fusillade of Bullets at Magdeburg and Seven Are Killed.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—A dispatch from Rome to the Star says refugees from Magdeburg, Germany, report that German soldiers fired on 3,000 Italians who were in the barracks there, killing seven and wounding sixteen, because some of them shouted, "Hurrah for Italy."

Reaffirm German Outrage.
ROME, via Paris, Aug. 19.—Notwithstanding the German official denial, Italian emigrants returning here today confirm the report that they were deliberately fired upon by German soldiers at Magdeburg.

They declare that about 6,000 Italians were taken on cattle trucks to Cologne, being thirty-eight hours without food. When they appealed for provisions at least one of the station men said they were refused, the reply being that Italy having declared its neutrality they could do of their own accord.

Surrounded by soldiers with fixed bayonets the Italians were taken into the country and kept for two days and two nights, without shelter, in the rain. Afterwards they were transported by train to Magdeburg, where they were given quarters in the dirty stables of the fortress. Potatoes and flour were served to them once a day.

After being held three days, the Italians were notified that they might leave for Italy. Filled with joy by the announcement some of them cried, "Viva Italy!" which irritated the soldiers, who, it is said, fired into the unarmed crowd.

Many Killed by Mines.
"Two hours later another party of Americans was halted at that spot by a skirmish between the Belgians and Germans. They were forced to lie in a ditch while the Belgians fired over them. Next day 1,000 Germans were killed by the mines we had seen the engineers planting."

We arrived at Liege at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of Aug. 4, and managed to get a train for Brussels two hours later. But we did not leave before we heard the thunder of the forts' cannon repulsing the first onslaught of the Germans. The town was cold with fear."

Mr. Patten was able to obtain only meager accommodations when he boarded the vessel at Antwerp. On the way, however, he was able to exchange his accommodations for better ones.

He said that among the Americans left in Carlsbad were Theodore F. Shonts, president of the Interborough Rapid Transit company of New York, and Alexander H. Revell of Chicago.

JAMES A. PATTEN TELLS HARDSHIP

Chicagoan Forced to Use Many Vehicles to Escape from Europe.

A. H. REVELL, REFUGEE

New York, Aug. 19.—(Special.)—James A. Patten, who with his wife was among the 1,000 Americans who arrived from Europe on the liner Finland today, told of his experiences in escaping from Europe. Mr. Patten said he would have surrendered half his fortune rather than remain abroad a few more weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Patten were in Carlsbad when war was declared between Germany and Russia. They left for Nuremberg in an automobile, and, arriving there, were taken to the guard house and rigidly cross-examined before they were allowed to continue. They boarded a crowded train for Ostend, but got no farther than Cologne.

After long delay they managed to get aboard another train for the border, but got no farther than the little town of Herbolzheim, near the frontier, which they reached at 10 o'clock at night in a downpour of rain.

Get Slice of Bread.
"We managed to make our way into a little café," Mr. Patten said, "and there we got one slice of bread each—our first meal for the day. Next day I hired a horse and cart to take us over the Belgian frontier to Verriers. Three other Americans were with us."

"On the road we passed the most pitiful procession of German refugees fleeing from Belgium. Some were in vehicles, but the majority were trudging the dirt, pushing or pulling their baggage in carts. Women with babies at the breast were walking in the noonday sun."

From Verriers we proceeded by another cart toward Liege. We had not progressed three miles when we came upon a party of Belgian engineers mining the road. They had great piles of dynamite stacked there ready to plant in the ditches they were digging across the roadway. They advised we had better go to Liege by another road. We hastened to do so.

Many Killed by Mines.
"Two hours later another party of Americans was halted at that spot by a skirmish between the Belgians and Germans. They were forced to lie in a ditch while the Belgians fired over them. Next day 1,000 Germans were killed by the mines we had seen the engineers planting."

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Buy Rugs NOW

The war is causing a shortage of the foreign wool and German dyes used in the manufacture of all domestic Rugs and Carpets.

Some of the manufacturers have already raised their prices. If you care to save money, anticipate your wants.

Buy Your Rugs at Richardson's
and take advantage of the existing low prices.

Make your selections now and we'll hold them for later delivery at the low price.

Rugs
Genuine Royal Wiltons, extra heavy, 9x12 feet, 29.50
Wilton Velvet Seamless, 9x12 feet, 20.00
Luxurious Axminster Rugs, 9x12 feet, 17.50

Linoleums
Thousands of yards of Linoleum remnants from our wholesaler stock at about half price.

Cork Carpet, A Quality, per square yard, 45c
Battleship Linoleum, per square yard, 90c
Inlaid Linoleum Remnants, as low as, sq. yd., 68c
Printed Lino, 12 ft. wide, from full rolls, square yd., 45c

Curtains
A splendid assortment of high grade Lace Curtains at greatly reduced prices.

\$6.50 Cable Nets, per pair, 4.50 only
\$18.00 Irish Point, per pair, 9.00
\$20.00 Renaissance Curtains, per pair, 12.00

Watch
for the announcement of the opening of our new Furniture Department.

Free Deliveries to All Parts of the City and Suburbs

O.W. Richardson & Co.
The House of Good Values
Wabash Ave., Corner Congress St.

BABY'S HEAD IN WATERY PIMPLES
Top Almost Solid Eruption. Pimples in Patches. Would Inflammation and Fester. Hair Fell Out in Bunches. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Head Well.

R.

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The war is causing a shortage of the foreign wools and German dyes used in the manufacture of all domestic Rugs and Carpets.

Some of the manufacturers have already raised their prices. If you care to save money, anticipate your wants.

Buy Your Rugs at Richardson's

Take advantage of the now falling low prices.

Make your selections now and we'll hold them for delivery at the low price.

Rugs
 Genuine Royal Wiltons, 29-50
 Heavy, 9x12 feet,
 Velvet Seamless, 20-00
 12 feet,
 Axminster
 9x12 feet, 17-50

Linoleums
 Thousands of yards of
 linoleum remnants from our
 wholesale stock at half price.
 Carpet, A Quality,
 square yard,
 Linoleum, per
 yard,
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 as low as, sq. yd.,
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 50 Cable Nets, per pair, 4-50
 500 Irish Point, per
 pair, 9-00
 500 Renaissance Cur-
 tains, per pair 12-00

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The House of Good Values
 1234 Wabash Ave., Corner Congress St.

BABY'S HEAD

WATERY PIMPLES

Almost Solid Eruption, Pimples in Patches, Would Inflammation Fester, Hair Fell Out in Bunches, Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment, Head Well.

R. No. 1, Kyle, Ohio.—"My baby's head when about a year old began to break out with small watery pimples causing her head to itch. She would scratch and scratch and the blood came out causing the top of her head to be in almost a solid eruption. The pimples at first were nearly as large as a pea and in patches which would inflame and fester and when they would come open would leave a kind of wet scales there for a few days. When the scales fell off it would leave a raw head that would cause her to have a bad time in great bunches. Her head was this way for nearly a month and I had washed her head with different kinds of soap and used different salves to no success. One day I happened to Cuticura Soap and also Cuticura Ointment advertised in a paper and I ordered a box of each. They seemed to help her so much that I purchased a box of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment and in two weeks' time her head was well and her hair had stopped falling out and was all back again. I am now a mother and I would like to tell you what a good Cuticura Soap and Ointment (50c) are the world's sample each with 30p. Skin Book will be sent upon request. Address post-card Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

Samples Free by Mail
 Although Cuticura Soap (35c) and Cuticura Ointment (50c) are sold by drug stores and everywhere, the world's sample each with 30p. Skin Book will be sent upon request. Address post-card Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

To Steinway Piano Buyers
 Let us urge upon you the wisdom of making your purchase now. While the Chicago allocation of Steinway pianos is being made, the opportunity to make a selection from the greatest line of Steinway pianos is something that should not be overlooked. The demand is so great that each day a number of the choicest Steinway pianos are being sold to private individuals. This season we will make especially low prices of payment to those who wish to purchase Steinway pianos.

World's Largest Music House
 Cash Adams and Adams St.

"SPIZZERINTUM"

Relieves constipation, reduces weight, cures all ailments of the bowels. Sold everywhere. Price 25c. Cash Adams and Adams St.

WHERE TO EAT.

Deliciously cooked food of the best quality. FETERIA 19 W. Jackson St.

ALABAMA FARMER UPSETS RETAILERS AT FOOD INQUIRY

Says Profits "from Producer to Consumer" Are Too High.

CITY LAW OUTLINED

At the meeting under the direction of the municipal market commission, held in the city council room yesterday, an Alabama farmer backed a delegation of protesting retail grocers and commission men into a corner and charged that a profit of from 100 to 500 per cent was made between producer and consumer. The increases cited included in some cases the transportation charges from fields to city.

The rural economist, E. J. Green, had been sent by the farmers of Alabama to Chicago to see why they were getting such small prices for their vegetables. He went to the meeting as a part of his investigation.

The statements of Mr. Green came when several commission men attacked the proposed ordinance to prohibit commissions and the hoarding of foodstuffs for artificial values was being considered by the market commission.

What Ordinance Aims At.

The proposed ordinance was read by Acting Corporation Counsel Leon Hornstein and covers three possibilities in the marketing of foodstuffs:

Prevents buying up food on the way to market and thus cornering the supply.

Prevents the buying and storage of foodstuffs in the city for the purpose of forcing an artificial value.

Aims at those dealers who obtain possession of large quantities of foodstuffs and speculate with them to force higher values.

A penalty of \$500 to \$200 a day was provided for violations.

Commission Men Protest.

The ordinance caused considerable confusion and commission men present charged that they might be liable at any time for prosecution because higher prices was the only reason they had for buying and storing foodstuffs.

Many women were at the meeting and took part in the discussion. Mrs. William Severin urged the return to the old-fashioned market basket method of purchasing to force the retail stores to cut prices.

In explaining the ordinance which will be presented for passage at a special session of the city council next Monday at 2:30 o'clock Acting Corporation Counsel Hornstein said that it was modeled on the Sherman anti-trust law and the state anti-trust statutes.

Will Act as Carb.

"However," he declared, "the ordinance will act as a deterrent and for each conviction there is a maximum fine of \$500, which will be assessed against the parties to the combination."

Can city force dealer to sell products before he gets ready? David Rosenheim, a commission man, asked.

"If it can be proved that he is holding them to enhance their value the city can fine him," Mr. Hornstein replied. "There is nothing in the ordinance which gives the city the power to force any one to sell their products."

Speculation Causes Soaring.

"When the speculation in foodstuffs is eradicated the price of living will be reduced," Mr. Russell said. "If the people of Chicago were like their grandmothers, who went to market with a basket every morning and paid cash for what they got, the cost of living would be much less than it is now."

The farmers of Alabama are trying to find out why we get so little for our products. Mr. Green said, "I was sent to Chicago by the farmers of that state to find out just what the market conditions here are."

A day or so ago I went into a large number of markets, and I found that sweet potatoes, which we have been selling for 1 1/2 cents to 1 3/4 cents a pound, were selling in the retail stores here for 5 to 6 cents a pound.

Where Profit Goes.

"Out at the Randolph street market this morning a farmer was selling cabbage at 2 cents a head, and at the retail stores the price was 10 to 15 cents. Baskets of tomatoes weighing twenty-five pounds were selling for 25 cents. The price at the retail stores was 10 cents a pound. The difference between the price at the market and at the retail stores was 500 per cent."

Peaches, apples, and pears, between the South Water street market and the retail stores, rose 100 to 500 per cent in price. The difference between the wholesaler and the retailer in Chicago is 400 to 500 per cent. The reason, it seems to me, is that there are far too many little retail stores. It seems strange that the retailers would come here to fight the city markets if such markets would not affect their sales."

Trust at Market?

Mrs. Leonard Z. Meder of the city's welfare bureau said that she had investigated the South Water street market, and that from a preliminary investigation, she believes a trust exists there.

"We found that practically all the firms on South Water street are in a combine," Mrs. Meder said. "The prices in every house were the same. But our bureau needs at least forty more investigators to make the survey that the market commission wants."

Miss Mary McDowell urged the establishment of city markets to be made possible as a means of relieving the high cost of food products. Several men in the audience attacked the retail market which the city opened last winter to aid the unemployed, charging that it was not a success.

AM. James H. Lawley, chairman of the commission, explained that the market last winter was only a makeshift to tide over a period of unemployment. No

THERE WAS AN OLD WOMAN WHO LIVED IN A SHOE.



action, however, was taken in reference to the opening of city markets.

The government's investigation of complaints that the packers raised the price of beef by taking advantage of the European war situation progressed during the day to a point where the packing companies were ordered to bring in their books under subpoena duces tecum.

The books ordered in were those of Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Morris & Co., Cudahy Packing company, and Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, known as the "Big Five." District Attorney James H. Wilkinson and Albert L. Hopkins, his assistant, held conferences with attorneys for the packers. M. W. Borders, representing Morris & Co. and R. B. Webster, attorney for the Cudahy company, assured Mr. Wilkinson that their corporations would be glad to supply the government with all desired information.

Mr. Wilkinson and Mr. Hopkins are devoting their time to going over such documents as have been brought in.

Wants to Know Hoof Price.

The government wants to know what the cost of cattle on the hoof was immediately prior to the arrival of the war scare. Then inquiry will be made as to the quantity of beef in coolers during the last three weeks, the price, how much has been shipped out, and what the nature of the orders was to the packing companies' branch house managers.

Special agents of the department of justice, working under the direction of James L. Bruff, chief of the bureau of investigation, are collaborating with Mr. Wilkinson in the investigation. They are gathering information among wholesalers, jobbers, and retailers.

Attorney Borders, representing Morris & Co., said the packing companies have nothing to fear from an investigation. He said the limited supply of cattle was responsible for the rise in beef prices.

Describes How Amphion Sunk.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The official information bureau has issued an interesting account of the sinking of the British cruiser Amphion by a mine on the North coast, which was first reported last week.

After describing how the Amphion and the third destroyer flotilla had rounded up and sunk the German mine layer, Koenigstein, the report tells of the Amphion's efforts on its return course to avoid the danger zone.

"This was successful until 6:30 a.m. at which hour the Amphion struck a mine," the report says.

A sheet of flame instantly engulfed the bridge. The captain was rendered insensible and fell to the fore and aft bridge. As soon as the captain recovered consciousness he rang the engine room to stop the engines, which were still going at revolutions for twenty knots. As all the forward part of the Amphion was on fire it was found impossible to reach the bridge or food the fire magazine.

Ship's Back Broken.

"The ship's back appeared to be broken and it was already settling down by the bows."

"By the time the destroyers had closed in it was clearly time to abandon the ship. The men fell in for this purpose with the same composure that had marked their behavior throughout. All was done without hurry or confusion, and twenty minutes after the cruiser struck the mine the men, the officers, and lastly the captain had left the ship."

Three minutes afterward, the report says, another explosion occurred, showing the Amphion must have struck a second mine. Debris falling from a great height struck the rescue boats and the destroyers, and one of the Amphion's shells burst on the deck of one of the destroyers, killing two Englishmen and one German prisoner.

Eighteen ships to bring 20,000 Americans home.

Liners will sail from London within a week—Many Tourists Beach England in Want.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Eighteen steamers, scheduled to sail within a week, have booked about 20,000 American passengers, to the great satisfaction of the tourists.

Ten bankers and their clerks are kept constantly at work providing money for travelers with letters of credit, while committees of representative men and women meet daily to coordinate the efforts who have exhausted their funds, but hold tickets on the steamship lines which have discontinued sailings.

Holds Up Jamaica Sugar.

Governor Forbids Exports, Product Being Needed for Imperial Purposes.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 19.—The governor has issued a proclamation forbidding the exportation of sugar from Jamaica. It is explained that the product is required for imperial purposes.

HOUSE BILL FOR U.S. SUPERVISION OF COLD STORAGE

Measure Aimed at Chicago Packers, Part of High Living Cost Fight.

GRAIN ELEVATORS HIT

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, D. C., Aug. 19.—[Special.]—The next step proposed by the administration in the fight on the high cost of living will be the enactment of legislation placing cold storage houses and grain elevators under federal control.

Laws will be proposed prescribing rules and regulations for the conduct of the grain elevator and storage businesses under the direction of the secretary of agriculture.

Representative Mess of Indiana, author of the administration's grain grading bill, today introduced a drastic elevator bill.

Representative McKellar of Tennessee several weeks ago introduced a cold storage bill which is now pending before the house interstate and foreign commerce committee. Hearings will be held on this measure promptly and a favorable report is expected within the next few days.

Assails Chicago Packers.

Mr. McKellar this afternoon vigorously assailed the Chicago packers in the house.

"My bill," he said, "provides that certain meats used every day in every family and every household shall be kept in storage only a limited time. Why? For the purpose of preventing the packers who are in combination from demanding exorbitant prices for these meats."

"We know, whatever else may be said, that the packing house interests in this country absolutely control the prices of meat. They fix them on one day in every week in every town and every city in this country, not by the law of supply and demand, but because they have an instrument which enables them to disregard any law of supply and demand."

State Regulation Failure.

Mr. McKellar said that state regulation had failed.

"Few of the states regulate the packers," he said. "And they have become so powerful and so proud that they have no respect for either the state or national authorities. The way they treated the late Senator Heyburn of Idaho, who introduced a storage bill, was simply outrageous. I do not think I could better show you the way they did than by reading a letter or two from Mr. Armour and Mr. Swift."

Mr. McKellar here read the letter from Senator Heyburn's committee to Arthur Meeker of Armour & Co., requesting his appearance to testify on the cold storage business. Mr. Meeker replied:

"I beg to acknowledge receipt of your courteous invitation to appear before the special committee appointed to investigate the high cost of living. I would gladly appear if I thought it could furnish any information that would be of value to the committee, but I have no special knowledge on the subject."

Packers Declined to Help.

"Swift, Armour, and every other packer," Mr. McKellar said, "received the same courteous invitation to appear before the committee, and there was not a single packer that had the slightest knowledge, according to replies, Senator Heyburn's committee went to Chicago and came back and not a packer appeared before that committee to testify in any way whatsoever."

"Now, gentlemen, of course they did not do it. The testimony of this record shows that they make from 100 to 200 per cent—they are the middlemen—by reason of being able to buy the products at a low figure. The producer is obliged to sell the cattle or let them starve at their heads off."

Cites Cold Storage Abuses.

Mr. McKellar said he would not argue against cold storage, which he regards as one of the great boons to mankind. However, he did claim that the abuses of cold storage should be eliminated immediately.

"The many fortunes that have been made by these packers, simply because they have an instrument which they use for the oppression of the people and for their own profit all the way down the line, are a byword in this country."

"You saw an example of it about a week ago. For a few days they have been trying to back track; but as soon as an engine arose they got the price. Everybody knows that if this war continues long enough it will raise the prices on certain food products. But the packers did not wait for that. They found an excuse and promptly accepted it by raising the prices of everything that we have to eat in this country that goes in cold storage."

The Spot That Hurts.

Representative Boomer of Missouri attempted to defend the packer and the cold storage system. To his defense Mr. McKellar replied:

"You point a bill for governmental inspection of foods that go into cold storage and governmental regulation of foods while they are in cold storage you will put your finger on the spot where the hurt comes."

Mr. McKellar bill provides that beef cannot be held over seven months, veal not over two months, pork not over four months, sheep four months, lambs or kids three months, poultry and game three months, and all other meats, eggs from three to seven months.

Prices Quia Satisfactory.

The investigation into the cause of the high prices conducted by the department of justice and the department of commerce is progressing satisfactorily.

The attorney general said he is not gunning for any particular group of men but is merely looking for evidence as to the exact causes of the increases, regardless of where it can be found or whom it hits.

Report from the special agents in the large cities indicate that the local authorities are adding the fight materially by instructing housewives how to buy economically.

MRS. HARAHAN TRAVELS MILES OVER MINED SEA

Chicago Woman Tells of Flight from Russia as War Began.

MAID LOST IN CHAOS

One of the most perilous journeys made by a Chicago tourist was that undertaken by Mrs. J. T. Harahan, widow of the late president of the Illinois Central railroad, who found herself in St. Petersburg, 1,400 miles from London, when war was declared between Germany and France.

Mrs. Harahan returned to Chicago yesterday. She told friends of an anxious voyage through the Baltic to Copenhagen and of another equally dangerous, through the North Sea to England. Naval operations already had begun, and there was imminent peril of seizure by German cruisers.

Mrs. Harahan became separated from her maid and all her baggage. The maid had been sent ahead to Berlin, where Mrs. Harahan intended to meet her. This plan was abandoned, however, when the crisis became more threatening.

Asks Search for Maid.

Mrs. Harahan returned to New York with her niece, Miss Martha Harris of Memphis, Tenn., on the Locomotive. She immediately asked the state department to locate her maid.

"We left St. Petersburg at the eleventh hour," said Mrs. Harahan, "because we did not realize the seriousness of the situation. I consider myself fortunate in spite of the loss of my baggage. Every one treated us with the greatest courtesy."

The use of a fake passport enabled Oscar Gordon Erickson, conductor of the Sunday Evening club choir and a member of the faculty of the Chicago Musical college, to leave Germany. He reached Chicago in the morning, accompanied by his wife.

Mr. Erickson and Mrs. Erickson were compelled to stand up in a compartment sixteen hours on the way out of Berlin. Their only sustenance was a bottle of water.

Demand Their Passports.

"Our tickets read to the Hook of Holland," said Mr. Erickson, "and arriving at the frontier German soldiers demanded our passports. I had taken the chance of departing without them. When I found myself confronted by seven military men I produced a long legal size envelope which I had received a few days before from a Chicago music house. On the back of the envelope was an irregular circle of red wax which had been stamped with a seal. The officer looked at it critically while I held my breath. Then he passed on."

The Ericksons crossed the channel from the Hook of Holland and took passage on the Teutonic at Liverpool.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Langer of the Waldorf-Astoria hotel also arrived in Chicago during the day after an exciting trip from Hanover, Germany, to Amsterdam, where they booked passage on the New Amsterdam. Their train was stopped five times, and military men ex-

MONTENEGRINS MENACING FORTIFIED AUSTRIAN PORT

King Nicholas Warned if He Attacks Ragusa His Brother and Other Hostages Will Be Shot.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—A dispatch to the Shipping Telegraph company from Rome says a message from Cetina reports the Montenegrin army within two hours' march of Ragusa, a fortified seaport of Austria-Hungary in Dalmatia.

King Nicholas has been notified by the Austrian authorities that if his army attacks the large number of prominent Serbians and Montenegrins held at Ragusa as hostages will be shot. Among the hostages is Count Ivo Topovic, a brother of King Nicholas.

An official communication from Paris declares confirmation is at hand of previous reports of a Serbian victory at Ragusa, with 3,000 killed and 5,000 wounded, the report says.

MOSLEMS RISE IN ALBANIA.

Fire Berat, Occupy Fieri, and March on Avlona—People in Panic.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

AVLONA, Albania, via Rome and London, Aug. 19.—Muslim insurgents set fire to Berat on Monday. They have occupied Fieri and are marching on Avlona. The people are in panic here, the international forces having been withdrawn.

WAR CLOUDS HOVER LOW AT PRESS CLUB LUNCHEON.

John R. Palandech Assails Austria and Kaiser in Speech and Word Hostilities Begin.

WAR CLOUDS HOVER LOW AT PRESS CLUB LUNCHEON.

Threatening war clouds hovered low over the Chicago Press club luncheon yesterday. John R. Palandech, editor of the United States and the Balkan World, had been invited to present the Serbian cause. There was a fair sprinkling of Austrian and German-Americans in the audience.

Mr. Palandech talked for thirty minutes. At the end of the first fifteen minutes he threw his prepared speech aside and launched a head-on attack against Austrian methods in dealing with Serbia. He also gave the Kaiser a few oratorical stabs.

Mr. Palandech was hardly in his seat when Signum Krauss, author and former officer in the Austrian army, leaped to his feet demanding an opportunity to question the speaker.

Louis Bloom, an Austrian lawyer, then took the floor and began arguing for the right to question Mr. Palandech. He was ruled out of order amid confusing shouts from the audience. A German then addressed a protest to the club members, insisting upon the questioning right when Chairman J. R. Kline called for a vote of adjournment.

Judge Scott Denno Freiburg, German, hearing on nine complaints of milling along after 1 o'clock last night against Benjamin J. Harbo, holder of the hotel license at Freiburg, by Chief of Police Gieseler was reassigned to Municipal Judge Scott Denno, the hearing was set for Aug. 26.

The Next Step in Headgear

AN ENGLISH INNOVATION

Don't change from a straw to a fall hat and don't buy a fresh straw until you see the

Capper Featherweight Felt

with the Polka Dot Pugaree

Weight 3 Ounces—Price—a Dollar an Ounce

Another English success—pure white felt—very soft and louny—just half the weight of the average straw hat. It is cool and comfortable—the blue and white polka dot pugaree adds greatly to its dressiness. It is a combination of smart appearance and solid comfort. We have only a few of them—they will not become common.

\$3—While They Last

Capper & Co.

FIVE STORES

For Men, Young Men—and Women Who Shop for Men

TWO CHICAGO STORES

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SWORN CIRCULATION.

Net paid circulation of "The Chicago Tribune,"
as reported under oath to the United States govern-
ment under section 1103 of the postal laws and
regulations, being the average from Oct. 1,
1912, to March 31, 1914:

Daily 361,378
Sunday 69,638

The above figures are exclusive of all papers
which have been wanted, returned, reprinted,
distributed or complimentary, in exchange,
or samples, which were mailed or sent or were
late in arriving at their destination, or that
remains unsold. They also are exclusive of papers
sent free, but on which money was paid for
reproduction.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1914.

THE PORTENT.

The most superstitious of the nations at war is
to see a sign and read a portent. The path of total-
ity of the total eclipse of the sun sweeps through
Russia. It crosses north of Greenland and travels
through Norway and Sweden into Russia.

The peasant in the field and in the ranks can see
the sun put out and the waves of daylight darkness
come rolling over country and off towards the horizon
until twilight on the world reveals to simple
minds the wrath above; the sun hides his face from
the children of men that great wickedness shall not
have light.

The supreme effect of coincidence is missed be-
cause the path of totality does not travel across
western Europe, where darkness would come upon the
world's greatest battlefield in the time of effort
and agony. The sophisticated dominates the super-
stitious now, but even the former will not be insen-
sible to the thrill from this portent wherever in
the path of totality or the area of visibility the
shadow can be seen coming upon the sun.

Europe is in its dark days and this is their token.

IN THE MIDST OF PEACE.

The calamities of war, with its indescribable
slaughter and waste of lives, is likely to obscure our
vision to lesser sufferings. Besides hosts of widows
mourning their husbands who were butchered on the
battlefield, besides hosts of mothers weeping for
their sons and refusing to be comforted, it is only
natural that the lesser suffering in our tenement
homes and alley hovels should lose in potency
and appeal.

The United Charities has foreseen this, and is
now pleading with the public in behalf of the
10,000 destitute families that have come to it for
aid in the last nine months. Thirteen thousand hu-
man beings are receiving the attention of the Char-
ities. Thousands of others are in need of help and
will receive it as soon as the charities get funds
enough to meet all of the demands for assistance
that are made upon it.

The appeal of the United Charities for the vic-
tims of poverty in the midst of peace and prosperity
is deserving of support. The war atmosphere and
excitement should not cause us to neglect our own
poor.

NATIONALISM AND NEUTRALITY.

The president's words of warning against "that
deepest, most subtle, most essential breach of neu-
trality which may spring out of partisanship, out
of passionately taking sides," though it is in some
degree a counsel of perfection, is nevertheless timely,
and should have a greatly to be desired effect in
steadying public opinion throughout the country. To
what THE TRIBUNE, in its editorial of Aug. 7,
and other newspapers have said, the president
now gives his unique authority and great in-
fluence. Newspapers have felt from the first the
impact of passionate partisanship. They are being
bombarded daily with the angry accusations of
scandals on both sides. These cannot be avoided by
impartiality, because these extremists do not wish
impartiality. Nothing less than partisanship will
satisfy them, and nothing the president or the
press can do or say will affect them. But the
great mass of our citizens, foreign born or of
foreign ancestry, it is to be hoped, will take the
president's words to heart and refuse to allow their
loyal Americanism to be submerged in old world
jealousies, rancors, and misunderstandings. It is
impossible for men of French blood, of English blood,
of Slavic blood, not to sympathize with the fortunes
of the anti-German side of the conflict. Even
Americans without the hyphen, while they may
exhort themselves to be judicial, must feel the cur-
rent of their feeling running in the main one way
or the other.

But this admission does not justify want of self-
restraint, or what the president describes as "pas-
sionately taking sides." That we have a right to
rebut, that every American who is "American
first" must deplore. If Americans of foreign an-
cestry permit the war to inflame their foreign an-
cestry and revive and cultivate here on our soil
the race prejudices and jealousies of the old world,
they will be committing what is really in a deep
moral sense treason to the country of their adop-
tion.

It has been noted with concern in our country
that of late years there has been a strong ten-
dency to organize and perpetuate foreign nation-
alism. A few months ago Dr. Emil Hirsch spoke
with his accustomed force and eloquence against
this tendency, which he called "hyphenated Ameri-
canism." What is most disturbing about this
phenomenon is that it appears among the younger
generation. One can readily see why the alien who
came to this country at an age when his brain was
already mature and his outlook on life more or less
fixed should remain a foreign-American all his life.
But how is one to account for this influence of
foreign nationalism on American born children who
have had the advantages of our public schools?
How is one to account for the hyphenated citizen-
ship of many of the American born children of
aliens, who are even disrespectful to their parents
because they consider them "ignorant foreigners"
and themselves as true Americans?

What is creating hyphenated Americanism? It
is plain that politicians encourage it and organize
it in the larger cities. There is the German vote,
the Irish vote, the Polish vote, the Scandinavian vote,

These are demanded and unquestioningly granted
to men on tickets, on boards, and commissions, not
on the grounds of fitness, but on the grounds of
representation of race. Such a demand was carried
even as high as the cabinet, a body peculiarly per-
sonal and presumably high above all minor divi-
sions. Yet zealous Irish-Americans urged the ap-
pointment of a candidate "to represent" the Irish
in America.

We know this is all wrong. We know that its re-
sults are bad for the country and our public life,
which it fills with irrelevant issues and unnecessary
difficulties. Is this evil to be stimulated by the
war?

That will depend upon whether men and women
of foreign ancestry allow themselves to be tempted
into a passionate partisanship, or take a new grip
on their Americanism and determine not to allow
the tragic struggle among neighbors of the old
world to divide them from their neighbors in the
new.

PIUS X.

Earth's most powerful absolute ruler died yester-
day. And his rule was over the spirit of men.
Sheerly by divine right he held sway over more than
200,000,000 of the civilized inhabitants of the globe.
His authority was exercised untrammelled by any
constitution, and with no parliamentary mediation.
He combined in himself legislative, executive, and
judicial functions, and from his decision there was
no appeal. In the minds of all who accepted his sov-
ereignty there is in all the universe, in all eternity,
no place where his "writ" runneth not.

His vast power was all the greater because it rested not
on jails and guns but on the voluntary submission of
each of his subjects. His armies of black clad men
and women were all the better disciplined since they
were volunteers.

Yet the man who wielded all this power was a
democrat in theory and in practice, and his eleva-
tion from poor peasant priest to "Pontifex Maxi-
mus" proved that a man might achieve all honors,
titles, and power, and still remain a democrat.

"Pope Pius X," bishop of Rome, the vicar of
Christ on earth, never ceased to be "Pope" to
his sisters, the simple, homely farmer women who
dreaded their blessed visits to the Vatican because
the lived servants embarrassed them too much. Nor
did his greatness alienate him from his other
relatives, the peasants, the washwomen, the village
maid carrier, the street vender of penny cakes. No
artificial equalization of position by the bestowal of
titles, honors, and money upon the poor relations,
such devices as kings are wont to use to make lowly
favorites fit companions for themselves, was resorted
to. They were all equal before God. That was
enough for the simple old man who gave away more
of his revenue of \$1,500,000 a year and lived on \$3
a day in his vast palace.

Where he only was concerned he laughed away
formalities, ceremonies, and traditional usages. He
was easily accessible to visitors regardless of creed
or rank. But the instant the honor of the church
was touched he became a martinet, demanding the
observance of the most punctilious deference, even
at the expense of the lives of his subjects.

Pious, good natured, and tolerant though he
was in all his personal dealings, he was transformed
into the embodiment of the most militant orthodoxy,
stern, inflexible, relentless, when the matter of
heresy within the church arose.

What he accomplished it is hard to state. His fight
on modernism has far from concluded. His policy in
dealing with France, Spain, and Portugal leaves his
successor to face a state of war where the astute
statesman Leo had left him peace.

Writers of church history may dispute over
whether he was a great pope.

But Giuseppe Sarto, who bought a return ticket
when he went from Venice to the last conclave, was
not a man to care much for the verdict on such
questions. The verdict which he incessantly urged
his millions of followers to strive for, the verdict
which he prized above all glory or worldly success,
the verdict which is his without reservation, is:
He was a good man.

HERE'S THE ISSUE.

The Constitutional Convention league of Illinois,
of which George E. Cole is president, has sent to
candidates for nomination for the general assembly
an inquiry as to their position on the question of
a new constitution.

The people of the state would do well to support
the league in this inquiry and make it important if
not necessary for the candidates to say where they
stand.

Undoubtedly the members of the next legislature
will be required to vote on a proposal for the as-
sembly of a convention to redraft the constitution. A
joint resolution was debated in the house of rep-
resentatives in 1913 by a few votes, not receiving
quite the necessary two-thirds.

Since that time there has been organized and de-
termined effort to show the extreme need of having
a new constitution and the men elected to the as-
sembly this year will have to vote on another resolu-
tion. So far as can be foreseen this will be the
most important issue in the legislature. It ought
to be brought definitely into the campaign. Voters
will want to know the opinions of men who ask for
their votes. It is a proper question to make in-
sistent.

The Constitutional Convention league asks for
pledges which will commit the members of the leg-
islature to support of the proposal to submit the
question to the people.

This issue will be the largest in the assembly. It
ought to be made the largest in the campaign.

Best Editorial of the Day.

IN THE BEGINNING.

[From the Des Moines Register and Leader.]
One of the most encouraging aspects of modern
life is the emphasis which it is learning to place
on positive forces. There is a world of possibility
in this direction, and we have much to gain, but
we have already profited by our beginning. We
are trying to keep people out of prison by keeping
them sane and comfortable instead of waiting
until they are driven to desperation by causes
that might often be removed before.

We have a lot more to learn in this respect, but
the start is at least promising. Boys' clubs are
attempting to provide the amusement and interest
which will keep street urchins from falling
a prey to their environment. Our reformatories
are tending more and more toward the sort of
places which the name really indicates. We are
trying to make people better instead of worse by
confining them within restrictions.

The matter of health is receiving more atten-
tion from the positive side. We frequently begin
to think about our bodies before they are threat-
ened by disease and to practice preventive meas-
ures rather than always waiting until something
is wrong. We think of the beauty of strength
sometimes instead of the fear of weakness.

Nothing is sadder than this taking thought while
there is yet time. It gives pain and loss and dis-
appointment of various sorts. It indicates a
healthy recognition of facts, an appreciation of the
law of cause and effect. All is the sensible
doctrine of recognizing beginnings.

A LINE-O'-TYPE OR TWO.

Quicquid agunt homines nostri
at forage libelli.—JUVENAL.

AGUE.

And August comes, in dusky nature clad,
With winnowing wings that so much get had.
Young Phobos glows as he regards the lass,
And, all adum, conceals the heavens to brass.
Old Mother Earth her sun-burned bosom drops
In corn and orchard fruits and purple grapes.
The bluebird's wings wings its booming flight,
And whir-poor-will and screech owl cry the night.
But June, relentless, cuts down day by day,
Till August with her last has passed away.

She sports the first imperial Caesar's name,
Which may be why she's such a haughty dame.
She sure is fiery, understands her life,
And when she takes the notion makes things size;
But 'twice of eleven it's good to be alive,
To cast a line, or on to get and drive.
And gee! the joy in rubbing shaver drops,
And keeping chiggers down with yellow soap;
Old Baldy, though, by whom the dame was cired,
Can scorch a bit himself, as August's fired.

AMES.

To who have supped full with First Page
horror may find these casual notes of a return-
ing traveler dull reading. On the 6th, you may
be interested to learn that when we passed
through Medicine Hat, the world's greatest sum-
mer resort, the temperature had passed the 100
notch. How far no one took the trouble to
ascertain, as the Hotters were too busy to notice
the delectating heat. As I had not advised the
board of trade of my coming the Silver Comet
band was not at the station, and the address of
saloon by the secretary went undelivered. It
was just as well, as the ceremony might have
diverted attention from the baseball game, which
begins at 6 o'clock.

Twilight was settling over the sunbaked
plains. I took a long look at the south branch
of the Saskatchewan river, the name of which
stream has stirred my imagination as long as I
can remember. It was disappointing. A river
needs hills or forest—rivers or green bordered
reaches of still water. Perhaps the North Sas-
katchewan is as romantic as I have pictured it.

It has been a bit odd to be so far from a tele-
graph wire when the greatest drama of modern
times is unfolding, and to be dependent for
news on the handbills printed in the small towns
along the line of the C. P. Some of these
"extras" are smaller than the sheet I used to
publish in the young 'eighties, when the amate-
ur newspaper craze was at its craziest. At each
station the passengers on the Imperial Limited,
most of whom are English people, swarm
out on the platform to inquire the latest word
of the great war. I was a great distance from
the night room of the W. G. N. but I had elected
to revisit the glimpses of the Delectable River
this August I should not have known that war
had been declared, and three or four armies and
navies might have been obliterated before I
broke out of the brush.

RULE, BRITANNIA!

Now for coffee, which from east to west
"Cheers the tar's labour or the Turkman's rest,"
"Tis sorry stuff except when made at home
(Riming, as you anticipate, with "room")

But tea is different. The well known sun,
Which never sets on lands by England won,
Likewise sets never—take this tip from me—
Upon an ill-brewed cup of English tea.

They do not brook a spoonful in a pot,
Nor douse the leaves with water merely hot;
Tea boiled by Yankee is a poison brew
Or a decoction weak as honey-dew.

But tea that's made beneath the union jack
Is fit for drinking, whether green or black.
They put a plenty of it in the pot,
And pour on water that is boiling hot.

So, when from our United States I roam
(Riming, as you anticipate, with "home")
All tepid temptations I solemnly brane,
For Britain—or Britannia—rules the rove!

German pancakes were on the dining car bill of
fare. I suggested to Steward Campbell that these
should be taboo. He agreed with me and prom-
ised to feature French pancakes thereafter.

The stewards on the C. P. diners are very good
at reading fiction. Coming down from Moose Jaw
the Missus looked askance at the soft boiled eggs,
and Steward Bragg observed the elevation of eye-
brows. That evening there came a rap at the com-
partment door, and a polite gentleman, who dis-
closed himself as Inspector Rubenson, presented
us with a dozen new-laid eggs, to be turned over
to the diner beyond Portal. He had hid them to some
bennery to obtain them.

At St. Paul the Missus marched me up a hill as
resolutely as the King of France, and we "did" the
capital, which contains some good mural decorations.
By electric to Minneapolis, and thence
by motor to Minneapolis, rounding up in Mr.
Walker's considerable picture gallery. Here are
gathered so many canvases, set so closely together,
that long looking at them gave me a sort of vertigo.
I tottered into our compartment on the train.

"We might have stayed another hour in the gal-
lery," remarked the partner of my J. and A.
"We are out for a rest, you know," I protested.
"Psychologically, perhaps."

"You don't need a rest, you need a change."
I was too feeble to debate the point.

There are many ways of "resting," including
the theatrical person's. My own method of recu-
peration had a look-in on this sentimental
journey. "Down to Gehenna or up to the throne,"
he only travels as he pleases who travels alone. Yet
the Missus maintains—and no doubt with truth-
that as long as she has known me I never did any-
thing that I didn't want to do.

Comfort is only another term for habit. The
older we grow the more, I think, we become, until
any break in the routine of existence spells dis-
comfort. One's slippers must be beside the bed
and one's clothing disposed on the same hooks and
chairs day after day; the water for shaving must
be of the right temperature; breakfast is wanted
when it is wanted; and so through the twenty-four
hours.

Now, travel, disarranges this routine, therefore
it is well to travel—more or less; to fish for slip-
pers in the water of a valise's contents, to shave
with cold water, to breakfast at some odd hours
and, in general, to mix one's life with the
most of resistance. Even good habits need dis-
rupting now and then, for the pursuit of comfort
leads to selfishness and inconsiderateness, as the
paths of glory lead but to the grave.

Among some mail forwarded to me was a copy
of the Lake Forester containing this item:
Mr. Horace H. Martin is spending a few
weeks at Mount Clemens, Michigan, for
the benefit of the bath.

Certainly congratulatory to the bath. —E. J. T.



How to Keep Well

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if
matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will
not permit of the subject to be suitably, letters will be personally answered, sub-
ject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is inclosed.
Dr. Evans will not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests
for such service cannot be answered.

(Copyright, 1914, By Dr. W. A. Evans.)

RURAL WATER SUPPLIES.

THE census bureau defines urban
population as the population in
cities and towns of 2,500 and over.
The rural population includes not
only the people who live in the coun-
try but also those who live in towns and
villages with less than 2,500 inhabitants.
Fred Barker of the University of Illinois
estimated that 40 per cent of the people of
Illinois drink water out of ordinary wells.
When typhoid infection gets into the
water supply of a city, many people will
get it. On the other hand, about the only
way to infect a thousand families with
typhoid fever in the country is to infect
1,000 separate wells.

In spite of this difficulty typhoid in Illi-
nois is more abundant among the people
who drink from wells.

It is late to begin to think of well water
as the cause when you know that some
one in the family is sick with typhoid.
First there is the ten days incubation
period; next is the ten days required for
a diagnosis; next is the ten days required
for an investigation. By this time the
well; whereupon your investigation will
board of health would be more than when you
started; or worse still, other members of
your household will have got the infection.

According to the law of averages, if a
man drinks water from a shallow dug
well, less than twenty-five feet deep, he
stands three chances out of four of drinking
polluted water. Not every polluted
water is infected with typhoid or diarrhea
germs, but it is liable to be at any time.

If he drinks from a well between twenty-
five and fifty feet deep, his chance of
drinking polluted water will be less than 1 in
100. If the well be from between fifty and 100
feet deep his chance of getting privy
and stable leachings will be one in eight.

If the well be a driven well more than
100 feet in depth, a man's chance of get-
ting polluted water will be less than 1 in
1,000. However, even deeply driven wells
are liable to become polluted.

In an Illinois series, in which the well
waters were sent to the state water labora-
tory because they were under suspicion,
one out of seven of the waters from deep-
ly driven wells was found to be polluted.

Pollution may run down a fissure in a
rock or through a break in a clay bed
and travel many feet without being puri-
fied.

In one instance of which I know, a
leaky sewer furnished an underground
stream of sewage which reached the casing
of a driven well and followed down
its outside until it reached a break in the
tube more than a hundred feet below the
surface.

DATA ON CANCER.

A. L. D. writes: "Will you kindly let
me where one can get the best reading
matter on cancer? Can you also tell me

LA MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

(Copyright, 1914, By the Brewster Co.)

MILITARY experts in all parts of
the world are watching with
considerable amount of interest
the operations of the German
army against Russia. They are
being conducted on a plan of campaign
mapped out by Field Marshal Baron Col-
mar von der Goltz, one of the most dis-
tinguished of Count von Moltke's pupils
and long regarded as the most scientific
commander of the German army.

Every bit of ground on both sides of
the Muscovite frontier has been care-
fully studied for a number of years past
by the field marshal, who, feeling con-
vinced that sooner or later Germany and
Russia would be engaged in a war, he
may be said to have made for the last
four decades a specialty of the problems
in connection with the eastern de-
fenses of Germany and of a Teuton in-
vasion of the land of the caesars.

Seventy-one years of age, he is a veter-
an of the Austro-Prussian war against
Denmark in 1864 and of the Prussian
campaign against Austria in 1866, while
throughout the war of 1870 he was on the
staff of Prince Frederick Charles of
Prussia, the so-called "Red Prince,"
father of the Duke of Connaught, and
to whom Marshal Bismarck surrendered
Meitz.

He has been a member of the general
staff of the German army—that is, the
staff which has often been described as
the brain of Germany's military power—
since 1867, that is to say, forty-seven
years, was attached to the staff of Cas-
sar Alexander von Moltke, the war against
Turkey in 1877, and when, after that con-
flict, Sultan Abdul Hamid applied to old
Emperor William for an officer to direct
the reorganization of the Turkish army,
Baron von der Goltz was nominated for
the post, at the pressing instance of
Field Marshal von Moltke.

Baron von der Goltz spent twelve years
at this work, the result of which ap-
peared in the crushing defeat of Greece
inflicted by the Turks in the war of 1897,
a campaign which led to his being raised
to the rank of field marshal and of
inspector general.

His prestige was for a time impaired
when, in the early stages of the war of
the Balkan allies against Turkey, the
Ottoman army made so poor a showing,
and an attempt was made to saddle him
with the responsibility for the defeats
which it sustained.

This, though, was not quite fair to
Baron von der Goltz. The Turks, during
the twelve years that had elapsed since he
had given up control of their army, had
forgotten to a great extent his les-
sons, had relaxed the strict discipline
which he had instituted, and had, above
all, equipped themselves with inadequate
arms and inferior war material.

Indeed, when he predicted his victory,
he did not realize the extent to which
they had deteriorated since his departure
from the shores of the Bosphorus.

The success or failure of German arms
on the eastern frontier of the Kaiser's
empire and in the western provinces of
Russia will determine in the eyes of mil-
lions of people whether the veteran field
marshal is what Count von Moltke pre-
dicted he would be, a great and scientific
organizer of victory, or if he is an over-
sight man who has not kept abreast of

RUSSIA.

1. Write the American Society for the
Control of Cancer, 289 Fourth Avenue, New York
City, for its pamphlets.

2. Consult a series of X-rays are to be
found in most medium sized towns. As the X-
ray treatments must be continued for a long
time take treatment near home if possible.

DEMENTIA PROOX.

Mrs. N. W. writes: "What is meant by
'dementia proox'? Is it curable? A
woman 46 years of age has been troubled
for years with frequent urination. It is
uncomfortable and inconvenient. Is it
serious? What can be done for it? Is it a
sign of Bright's disease? She has had a
skilled physician for many years, but she
does not get much better. Can you tell
me how to get possession of an inopera-
ble refrigerator that will be a good ice
maker? I want one for a small family."

1. Dementia proox is a form of dementia
which develops in young people. It is usually
first recognized about the beginning of pub-
erty. At the present time the outline for
a case of dementia proox is poor, but the
research studies are studying the disease
with great diligence.

2. The condition is inoperable, but not
serious. It has no relation to Bright's disease.
3. Purchase one that opens at the top and
at the bottom. This is important and is
fairly easy to get. Have your dealer tell
you of the insulation. Do not pay one that has
less than three inches of insulation.

TWITCHING OF EYELIDS.

Mrs. H. writes: "What makes the
muscles of the eyes twitch? My doctor
has told me I have a soft palate. What
can I do for it? I have had catarrh in my
head for years. Does my soft palate
make my case dangerous?"

1. Twitching of the eyelids results from
fatigue. It is a form of nerve disorder, affect-
ing the muscles through their nerves. A good
rest generally relieves it.

2. You misunderstood what was told you.
Everybody has a soft palate. You can read-
ily see your soft palate in the back portion
of the mouth. It is not a disease, but a cur-
tain between your nose and your mouth.

3. Catarrh in the head is never dangerous.
It should have a physician find out what the
trouble with your nose, which you call
catarrh.

CASE OF EPILEPTICS.

E. S. writes: "In reference to the
locked city I beg to inform you that the
Illinois State hospital at Elgin is taking
good care of epileptics. Where persons
concerned are not able to pay the ex-
penses are charged to the county where they
live. Full information can be ac-
quired at the office of the Illinois Hygiene
society, 116 South Michigan avenue."

REPLY.

The asylums for the insane commonly care
for some cases of epilepsy in those states where
better provision is not made.

By the Brewster Co.

He is tall, heavily built, with merry,
kindly eyes that twinkle behind a pro-
fessional pair of spectacles; possesses
a great fund of entertaining knowl-
edge and a keen sense of humor, and is a
voluntarily writer on military matters,
his works, translated into many foreign
languages, having an honored place in
every military library.

Those in the United States who remem-
ber Giulio Cesare Montagna, who spent
a number of years at Washington as
secretary of the Italian embassy, will be
interested to learn that he has just been
transferred from Tehran to the post of
King Victor Emmanuel's minister plen-
ipotentiary in Norway.

While stationed in the Persian capital
he married last year Countess Maria
Logothetti, daughter of the Italian en-
voy at the shah, Count Hugo
Logothetti.

Marion Harland's Helping Hand

A Social Secretary.
OUR letter suggesting mediums through which to obtain a position as a social secretary

came to me yesterday, shortly after I had mailed you a second letter containing the same request. I am sorry I have caused you any unnecessary trouble by having been just a trifle impatient, though I had counted upon receiving some light from your advice. I am at sea just now, and must get something to do. At least should formulate some plan of action. I hope fervently that some opportunity may present itself for putting you into practical practice. SORRIS M. E."

You would have more opportunities for securing the position you are seeking in a large city than in a rural town. Hundreds of wealthy women are forced to employ a domestic, otherwise their secretaries, through sheer illiteracy and

employer in countless minor matters so familiar to the better born and better bred that they seem to come without thought or effort. Prepare yourself upon all points pertaining to the profession, and be on the alert for opportunities to practice what you have learned.

—

Unable to Buy Music.

"I see in the H. H. C. that a woman wants to give some music away. I am a girl of 27 years old and take music lessons. I can't afford to buy much music. When would you be able to get this lot. I have written to the L. I. I should like to send it to you. I will you please let us have the initials signed to the offer of music? We cannot identify

and portfolios for a few places for the

Language Exchange.

"I wonder if some one would be interested in learning English in exchange for teaching French? Or, if preferred, could teach drawing and painting in exchange for stenographic services? I have some foundation in French. I should like to have longer continue paying for French. I have thought to make arrangements with a woman and a native of France through the H. H. C. S. N."

An exchange that does not involve money transacting is always eligible to the Corner. I presume it should be easily effected. I propose your address.



BULLETIN
U. S.
To Investigate
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But Why Worry—

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We are pleased to report also that war will not affect the price of gas. Eighty cents will still buy 1000

far the greatest volume of light for the least money.

The time to take advantage of



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We are pleased to report also that war will not affect the price of gas. Eighty cents will still buy 1000 cubic feet of gas—enough to cook 42 dinners if you burn it in a modern "Composite" Range—the range which has made it possible to cook six kinds of food all at once with one fire burning.

Or—the same eighty cents worth of gas will light your living room—3 hours each evening for 50 nights—providing of course that you use the gas in a modern Amber Glow gas light—the light which yields by

far the greatest volume of light for the least money.

The time to take advantage of these gas economies is now—while everything else is up.

We will sell fifteen thousand "Composite" Ranges and one hundred thousand Amber Glow lights this year.

Ask about our liberal monthly payment plan—at any of our branch stores (open Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings till 9 o'clock) or our big salesroom down-town.



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<p>CENTRAL</p> <p>ART GOODS AND PICTURES.</p> <p>HALF PRICE SALE. ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS HALF PRICE. Engravings, Prints, half price. MARTIN ART GALLERY, 285 E. Wabash.</p> <p>PICTURE FRAMING—Moderate prices. Water colors, engravings, 12 pictures, 1-3 to 12 off. ABBOTT & Co., 127 N. Wabash, cor. Field's.</p> <p>ARTISTS' AND PHOTO SUPPLIES.</p> <p>ARTISTS' MATERIAL DRAWING MATERIAL, WHITE CHINA, colors, brushes, canvas, paper, cloth, boards, tubes, 2 bottles. ABBOTT & Co., 127 N. Wabash, cor. Field's.</p> <p>BOOTS AND SHOES.</p>	<p>CENTRAL</p> <p>FLOWERS, PLANTS, AND BOXES.</p> <p>ROSES, RED, PINK, AND WHITE, 25 cents a dozen; ferns, for ferns, 25 cents each. A. LANGE, Florist, 25 E. Madison-st.</p> <p>GOWNS AND ROSES.</p> <p>CLEVER MODELS IN TUB DRESSES to order. Miss Rodick, R. 610 Mich. Bldg., 30 N. Michigan-av. Central 6406.</p> <p>MATS AND CAPS.</p> <p>EARLY FALL HATES—Sunglens \$3 at Anna, 68 W. Madison-st., Tribune Bldg.</p>	<p>CENTRAL</p> <p>LADIES' TAILOR MADE SUITS.</p> <p>A CUT OF 4 REGULAR PRICES. To Keep Our Tailors Busy DURING SUMMER MONTHS. Men Tailored Suits, Suits and Dresses to Order. UNITY LADIES TAILORS, 300 S. STATE-ST., 5TH FLOOR.</p> <p>CONDENSED LADIES TAILORS—Special count of 10% on all orders placed before 11. Suits, \$10. Skirts \$5. 1502 N. AM. ST.</p> <p>DON'T LEAVE CHICAGO without seeing beautiful summer suitings, special prices. Harry Embors & Co., 504 Madison Bldg. LARSON & ANDERSON, 605 Madison Bldg., 5 S. Wabash-av. Re-opened Aug. 5.</p> <p>TO BE MOSHIER tailored to be perfectly suited. Dainty evening dresses and suits for women, missess.</p>
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ART GOODS AND PICTURES.	FLOWERS, PLANTS, AND BOXES.	LADIES' TAILOR MADE SUITS.
HALF PRICE SALE. ORIGINAL OIL PAINTING HALF PRICE. Engravings, Prints, half price. MARTIN ART GALLERIES, 220 E. Wabash. PICTURE FRAMING—Moderate prices. Water colors, engravings, fr. pictures, 1-3 to 4.00. ABBOTT & CO., 127 N. Wabash, 2d. Floor.	ROSES, RED, PINK AND WHITE, 25 cents a dozen; germs, for fern dishes, 5 cents each. A. J. ANGEL, Florist, 20 E. Madison-st. GOWNS AND ROSES.	A CUT OF 1/4 REGULAR PRICES. To Keep the Ladies' Tailors Busy DURING SUMMER MONTHS. Men Tailored Suits, Shirts and Dresses to Order. UNITY LADIES' TAILORS 200 S. STATE-ST., 5TH FLOOR. CONGRESS LADIES' TAILORS—Special cut of 10% on all orders placed before 15. Suits, \$10. Skirt \$3. 1502 N. AM. DON'T LEAVE CHICAGO without seeing beautiful summer suitings; special prices. Harry Edwards & Co., 504 Madison Bldg. LARBON & ANDERSON 505 Madison Bldg., 5 S. Wabash-st. Re-opened Aug 2.
ARTISTS' AND PHOTO SUPPLIES.	CLEVER MODELS IN TUB DRESSES to order. Miss Hedlok, R. 432 Mich. Bldg. 2nd. 20 N. Michigan-av. Central 8400.	TO BE MOSHIER tailored is to be perfectly attired. Exquisite ensembles including pencil stripes and Tuxedo cut by W. H. MOSHIER & CO., 413-423 N. WABASH.
ARTISTS' MATERIAL. DRAWING MATERIAL. WHITE CHINA, colors, brushes, canvases, paper, clock, boards, tables, 2 squares. ABBOTT & CO., 127 N. Wabash, 2d. Floor.	HATS AND CAPS.	MEN'S TAILOR MADE SUITS.
BOOTS AND SHOES.	EARLY FALL HATES— Anguliers \$2 at Ames. 22 W. Madison-st. Tribune Bldg. WAR: WAR: WAR: On all our straw hats. Lasts chances at 50c. ARTHUR, 24 W. Van Buren, 100 & Dearborn. 63 W. Randolph.	SPECIAL VALUES IN BUSINESS SUITS. J. J. MANNING 100 N. STATE-AY. 100 STYLES, BLUE AND GRAY including pencil stripes and Tuxedo cut now specially priced at \$25.00 to \$35.00 including extra collar free.
CANDY.	HAIR DRESSING.	
OUR tender feet are aching for the relief found in our shoes and appliances. PETERSEN & CO., 23 E. 5th-av. ground floor.	ABSOLUTELY the best hair coloring in the world. Latest improved transformation.	



BULLETIN U.S.

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Thomas A. McClelland, chair of the committee on the chapter, told *Studyclass* the chapter, following C. G. Dyer's letter printed in *the People's* "department" of letters. Miss Dyer complains that many provisions are made for men, there is no provision for women. She said there are exclusive business woman's high class service at medium rate hotels. "The building of a hotel needs of every supporting business has been accepted by the Chicago of the Daughters of the American Revolution as its work," said McClelland. "Our plans are practical. The site, although not decided on, will be in the downtown. Contributions amounting to \$100,000 already have been received and women interested in the project are, recently, increasing."

"The hotel is to be run transient, just as any other hotel is run. If a woman for sewing arrives at the unable to secure a position we shall put her in the line she may mend the hotel it will be able to judge of her ability to work for a recommendation."

There also will be an opportunity for the girls to go to school in the city. Some of the public school teachers have pledged their help is backward in mathematics fact keep her from securing a position she will be the opportunity to work for a recommendation."

For example, if a girl is unable of the needle she may go to school which will be providing may learn to make her own underclothes.

"The plans of the hotel women have been made a needle every woman a self-supporting woman."

* * *

Last Week at Camp Good Will
The last week of activity at Camp Good Will, in Evanston, opening, when 100 women and children registered in the administration building and 156 women who had spent the week at their homes in Chicago, by the Evanston churches, had received \$800 as the result of a recent appeal for funds to the camp until the end of the seven weeks the camp has 100 persons at an average cost of \$8.00 per person.

OBITUARY.

MRS. EMMA S. GIVINS, originators of schools of dance, died at her residence yesterday. Mrs. Givins was born in 1858. She was a Chicago Woman's club and charitable work. She is survived by Robert C. Givins, a real estate firm of E. Albertson, son, and Mrs. Givins. The services will be held at the Lake View tomorrow afternoon.

MORRIS B. KINNE, 60 428 West Monroe street, chairman of the National Bids 110 North Morgan street, died in his office yesterday. He believed to have caused his death by overwork. He leaves two sons, Herbert B. K. two brothers, Isaac B. K. all residing in Chicago; a sister, Mrs. J. Barrett of Oak Park.

MRS. MATTIE M. ROCH yesterday at the Chicago following an operation. Her husband, **W. F. Rocheleau**, is active in the Methodist church, temperance, She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and the Ravenswood club. She is survived by **W. F. Rocheleau**, and by **A. Rocheleau**.

CARL MEYER, a retired resident of Chicago, died at the residence of **Me**yer, at 130 Oak Park a day. Mr. Meyer was born 1827. He is survived by **Me**yer. Funeral services from the residence this at 10 a. m. at **Bethania Lutheran** Park.

JOHN MULDOON, a Philadelphia gold prospector, father of J. Muldoon, Mother Irene Muldoon, Sisters of Mercy Academy, Bishop Peter J. Muldoon III, who died on Monday a 596 Chalkstone avenue, will be buried today. Fr. will officiate.

SERGEANT PETER F. Muldoon, 5812 Drexel avenue, said to be the heaviest man at the death yesterday in Holland, died of injuries received in the crank shaft of a laundromat. Muldoon was 48 years old.

MISS MAY ALLISON, of the Kindergarten Institute, di-
Twin Lakes, Mich., yester-
ducted the first open air
connection with a private
society. Burial will be at
son, Canada.

RALPH EMERSON, a
Waldo Emerson, well kno-
thropist and manufactur-
Rockford, Ill. He was 63
benefactions totaled se-
thousand dollars.

JOHN EDMONDS, for
Illinois newspaper publi-
of the Lincoln-Tri-
the

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1914.

* 13

WAY CLEARED
FOR BUILDING
OF NEW DEPOTCapital Stock for Union
Station Enterprise
\$3,500,000.

ROADS GIVE BONDS

The way is clear for Chicago's new union station. The city has just cleared the way for the building of the new station by the city's new bonds. The city has just cleared the way for the building of the new station by the city's new bonds. The city has just cleared the way for the building of the new station by the city's new bonds.

Method used in New York. The new station will be built by the city of Chicago. The city has just cleared the way for the building of the new station by the city's new bonds. The city has just cleared the way for the building of the new station by the city's new bonds.

GYPSY KING HAS ELOPERS
PLACED IN CHICAGO JAIL.

News by "Wireless" of Couple's Location—Bridgroom's Brothers Come to Aid.

The law of the Roman folk has been broken by a gypsy king. The king has been placed in the Chicago jail. The king has been placed in the Chicago jail. The king has been placed in the Chicago jail.

DR. VOLINI EXONERATED
OF WOMAN'S CHARGES.

Judge Regrets That Case Due to Patient's Hallucinations Should Have Come into Court.

Dr. Camillo Volini received exoneration of charges made by Mrs. Augustus Rastina. The doctor was found not guilty. The doctor was found not guilty. The doctor was found not guilty.

GIRL SUES A SALOONKEEPER.

Demand \$20,000 for Breach of Promise, and Says He Is Father of Son.

Henry Kavanagh, a South Chicago saloonkeeper at Nineteenth street and Commercial avenue, was named as defendant in a suit in the Superior court yesterday by a girl, who is seeking \$20,000 damages for alleged breach of promise.

RESORTS—FOREIGN

WELCOME TO THE TRANS-ATLANTIC TRAVELERS. The Trans-Atlantic Travelers are welcome to the Trans-Atlantic Travelers. The Trans-Atlantic Travelers are welcome to the Trans-Atlantic Travelers.

Men Advanced
by President.JAMES C. McREYNOLDS
and
CHARLES F. CLYNENance Decries
Europe's Plan
of Vice CurbReturns From Tour
Committed to
Abolition.

Chicago was warned against adopting European methods of controlling vice by Ald. Willie O. Nance last night upon his arrival in Chicago. Nance is a member of the Illinois state legislature. He is a member of the Illinois state legislature. He is a member of the Illinois state legislature.

Recognition Is Wrong. "My studies in England and on the continent strengthen my belief that the recognition of prostitution by the authorities as a necessary evil is wrong and that regulation and supervision are not the proper remedies to apply."

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WILSON NAMES
M'REYNOLDS FOR
SUPREME BENCHT. W. Gregory His Successor; Clyne Displaces
Wilkerson.

PRAISE FOR INCUMBENT

Washington, D. C., Aug. 19.—The president signed today the following nominations: James C. McReynolds, attorney general, to be a member of the United States Supreme court.

Names Go to Committee. The nominations were presented to the senate immediately after it convened and were formally referred to committees.

Gregory Is 53 Years Old. Mr. Gregory, the new attorney general, is 53 years old. He was graduated from Southwestern Presbyterian university at Clarksville, Tenn., in 1880. He was a special student at the University of Virginia and took his degree of bachelor of law at the University of Texas. He was admitted to the bar in Texas in 1886 and practiced there until he became special assistant United States attorney general.

Clyne Gets Post Here. Charles F. Clyne of Aurora today was nominated by President Wilson to succeed James H. Wilkerson as northern district attorney for the northern district of Illinois.

Political Pressure Applied. Recently, however, great political pressure was brought to bear in behalf of Mr. Clyne. Both senator Lewis and Gov. Dunne insisted that all federal places in Illinois be filled before the September primary. Notwithstanding the attorney general's protest, he finally was prevailed upon to ask for Mr. Wilkerson's resignation.

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RESORTS—FOREIGN

WELCOME TO THE TRANS-ATLANTIC TRAVELERS. The Trans-Atlantic Travelers are welcome to the Trans-Atlantic Travelers. The Trans-Atlantic Travelers are welcome to the Trans-Atlantic Travelers.

"I'LL NOT THROW
DOWN MY GUN""First It Must Perform
Service," Says Man Who
Declares War on
Society.

BLAMES LABOR UNION.

Carpenter Asserts Body Has
Made Him Penniless, Des-
perate, and Ready
to Kill.

Friedrich Ahrensford's parents brought him to Chicago from Germany in 1872. Friedrich was then 11 years old. From his father, the boy learned the carpenter and millwright craft until, long before he was 21 years old, he was able to hold up his end on important pieces of work with the old and mechanic.

Works Below "Scale." Ahrensford's employer stopped the work when winter came, but continued Ahrensford on the payroll to superintend the loading of wagons hauling dirt from the excavations. For this work Ahrensford received 50 cents an hour, 15 cents less than the union scale for carpenters.

Writes Judge a Letter. He found he was blocked from ordinary carpenter work, but he managed to get in two months at his trade with the American Express company. Then jobs became scarce. In the last nine months he has worked but six weeks. Yesterday he wrote Judge Brennan of the Criminal court a letter which, translated from the German, reads:

"You will excuse me if I request your attention for a moment to something which is a matter of life and death to me. What shall I do? I am to be forced to the wall by denial and starvation—I hope through no fault of mine—but it has come to this.

"Society Must Pay." "But it has come to this. Society shall pay for this. I am to be forced to the wall by denial and starvation—I hope through no fault of mine—but it has come to this.

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Players in Tonight's Winnetka Club Production.



LEFT TO RIGHT: WILBERFORCE TAYLOR, MISS LOUISE OTIS, REVILLO FULLER, MISS LOUISE THORNE, ARTHUR SYM.

At the Winnetka Woman's club this evening the Junior Dramatic club of that suburb will enact "The Private Secretary."

Three acts are to be given and have been staged under the amateur management of Revillo Fuller, who takes the part of Harry Marland, suitor of Eva Webster, which role is taken by Miss Louise Thorne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thorne. Preston Boyden assists Mr. Fuller in the stage management. William Boyden Jr. has charge of the properties, and also takes the role of the Rev. Robert Spaulding, following carefully the lines laid down by no less an artist than William Gillette himself; Wilberforce Taylor, the butler of the play, is also stage carpenter, and Miss Jean Hopkins is wardrobe mistress.

Other members of the cast include Miller Callahan as Mr. Marland, whose country home is the setting of two acts; Samuel Otis as Mr. Catermole, Lawrence Callahan as his nephew, Douglas; Arthur Sykes as Sidney Gibson; Isabel Gilmore as Edith Marland; Constance Trelle as Miss Ashford; and Louise Otis as Mrs. Stead. The proceeds are to go to the Woman's club and a long list of patronesses has been prepared.

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CHICAGO VOTE
LIST SWELLED
TO 740,192Quiet Registration
Adds 67,295 Names,
Subject to Revision.

LIGHT IN FIRST WARD

August Registration
and That of March.

Ward.	Aug. 1914.	March, 1914.
1	1,011	907
2	2,483	731
3	2,044	985
4	1,140	709
5	1,197	177
6	3,025	924
7	3,090	936
8	683	187
9	909	329
10	1,382	451
11	703	239
12	925	298
13	1,524	800
14	1,205	435
15	1,382	451
16	743	208
17	611	177
18	3,531	938
19	895	108
20	1,097	149
21	3,204	600
22	705	136
23	1,403	648
24	954	302
25	1,382	451
26	1,382	451
27	1,382	451
28	1,382	451
29	1,382	451
30	1,382	451
31	1,382	451
32	1,382	451
33	1,382	451
34	1,382	451
35	1,382	451
36	1,382	451
37	1,382	451
38	1,382	451
39	1,382	451
40	1,382	451
41	1,382	451
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84	1,382	451
85	1,382	451
86	1,382	451
87	1,382	451
88	1,382	451
89	1,382	451
90	1,382	451
91	1,382	451
92	1,382	451
93	1,382	451
94	1,382	451
95	1,382	451
96	1,382	451
97	1,382	451
98	1,382	451
99	1,382	451
100	1,382	451

Total 740,192. Total registration, before revision, for September primary, 740,192. Yesterday's registration totaled 67,295, of which 50,537 were men and 16,758 were women, making the grand total registration before revision for the September primary 740,192.

Saturday's revision is expected to erase approximately 40,000 names, leaving a net registration yesterday of around 700,000, and a total net registration for the primary of about 694,000.

Party managers last night were well satisfied with the showing made in the face of the distracted state of the public mind over the European war.

After the revision last March the total vote on the books in Chicago, exclusive of Cicero, was 675,867, of which 425,253 were men and 250,614 women.

Yesterday's enrollment brings the total net registration to 740,192, or a revision, up to the following figures:

Men 505,537. Women 134,658. Total 640,195. Just how many names will be erased in the revision is problematical. All who have moved since last March will be included in the erasure of the names enrolled in the previous registration. The 40,000 estimate, although based on former percentages it is expected that about 25,000 new names will be found on the books after the net tabulations are completed Saturday night.

This is the last registration before the entire new enrollment is undertaken for the November election. The present registration will be in force only for the September primary. Immediately after the primary the present registry will be dumped in the waste basket.

New Registration in October. The entire new enrollment will be made on Oct. 5 and Oct. 10, and no person will be permitted to vote in November who hasn't registered on one of the October days.

It is conservatively estimated that at least 70,000 men and women will be eligible to register in October. As was anticipated on all sides, the registration in the First ward, as a result of the erasure of County Judge Owens against the Kenna-Coughlin combine, reached the low level in the history of that precinct. The total was 1,311 men and 307 women.

The day was almost entirely without unusual incident. It was the quietest registration day Chicago ever knew. There was not even a man who left fight anywhere in the 12th precinct in the city primary.

Primary Law in Peril. The Illinois direct primary law is in trouble once again. The Progressive party is preparing to attack its constitutionality and proposes to give it a battle in every circuit and county court in the state if Secretary of State Harry Woodruff refuses to recognize the legality of the Progressive senatorial committee as they are now organized.

Modell McCord, chairman of the Progressive state committee, has armed himself with legal decisions which he says justify the attack he promises on the entire act the moment that any move is made to repeal the law.

Progressives fear that Secretary of State Woodruff will use his office to force the nomination of three Bull Moons in each senatorial district and they will be forced to cast their vote three ways between three candidates.

WHEAT FUTURES SCORE ADVANCE

Public Buying Is Factor in Grain Trade; Cash Prices Continue Strong.

OATS DEMAND ACTIVE.

Bullish foreign crop estimates forwarded by both Broomhall and Beebe of the English grain statisticians held the wheat market yesterday, showing a heavy advance in Europe. Broomhall estimates a harvest in Europe of 2,260,000,000 bushels compared to last year, and Broomhall's estimates showed losses in all countries with the exception of Great Britain. The world's wheat crop was estimated by Beebe at 2,712,000,000 bu. or 245,000,000 bu. less than last year.

Public trading was on quite a large scale and the buying for outside was a small lot, but a big factor, and absorbed the offerings. Short sellers were punished badly the last few days and there was not much disposition to pound prices. Final quotations showed net advances of 1/16 to 1/8. The cash market was strong with No. 2 red selling at over \$1.00 per bushel. The market for No. 1 red, shipping sales were 120,000 bu. to 150,000 bu. for export.

New Export Trade Slow. Exporters reported but little new business for shipment to Europe, but the general export situation has shown marked improvement and it is expected old contracts will be cleared up in the course of the next two weeks. Clearances were 1,500,000 bu. for the day, mostly from Gulf ports. No. 2 red was offered at Montreal at the same price as it was quoted for the day in the country. Nearly every part of the country has big stocks of wheat in elevators or on track.

What sold to Germany is still causing exporters much anxiety. Wheat sales to that country were large and there is not much shade of getting the wheat out of the country. Broomhall reported a better demand from other countries outside of the United Kingdom and Switzerland and that he had bought a cargo of wheat from the country owing to being unable to buy Russian wheat.

Canadian Reports Mixed. Reports from the Canadian northwest indicated somewhat better yields than expected. The cash demand at Winnipeg was good and prices have advanced a better tone in the last few days. The export demand was reported light. Liverpool was 2 1/2 cents higher, and the market for No. 2 red was 1/16 cent higher. The market for No. 2 red was 1/16 cent higher. The market for No. 2 red was 1/16 cent higher.

Corn Market Is Druggy. The corn market was druggy in spite of the reports of rain at a number of points. Private reports of rain at a number of points. Private reports of rain at a number of points. Private reports of rain at a number of points. Private reports of rain at a number of points.

Trade Still Broad. The trade was broad and active, with much new outside buying to absorb the heavy offerings. The market for No. 2 red was 1/16 cent higher. The market for No. 2 red was 1/16 cent higher. The market for No. 2 red was 1/16 cent higher.

Strong Products Market. The market for strong products was strong and active, with much new outside buying to absorb the heavy offerings. The market for No. 2 red was 1/16 cent higher. The market for No. 2 red was 1/16 cent higher. The market for No. 2 red was 1/16 cent higher.

Continues Advance. The market continues to advance, with much new outside buying to absorb the heavy offerings. The market for No. 2 red was 1/16 cent higher. The market for No. 2 red was 1/16 cent higher. The market for No. 2 red was 1/16 cent higher.

American Grain Markets. The American grain markets were strong and active, with much new outside buying to absorb the heavy offerings. The market for No. 2 red was 1/16 cent higher. The market for No. 2 red was 1/16 cent higher. The market for No. 2 red was 1/16 cent higher.

Other Educational. The other educational institutions were strong and active, with much new outside buying to absorb the heavy offerings. The market for No. 2 red was 1/16 cent higher. The market for No. 2 red was 1/16 cent higher. The market for No. 2 red was 1/16 cent higher.

BOARD OF TRADE TRANSACTIONS.

RANGE OF ACTIVE FUTURES. WHEAT.

Month	Open	High	Low	Close
Sept.	95.00	95.00	94.00	94.00
Oct.	100.00	100.00	99.00	99.00
Nov.	105.00	105.00	104.00	104.00
Dec.	110.00	110.00	109.00	109.00
Jan.	115.00	115.00	114.00	114.00
Feb.	120.00	120.00	119.00	119.00
Mar.	125.00	125.00	124.00	124.00
Apr.	130.00	130.00	129.00	129.00
May	135.00	135.00	134.00	134.00

Month	Open	High	Low	Close
Sept.	140.00	140.00	139.00	139.00
Oct.	145.00	145.00	144.00	144.00
Nov.	150.00	150.00	149.00	149.00
Dec.	155.00	155.00	154.00	154.00
Jan.	160.00	160.00	159.00	159.00
Feb.	165.00	165.00	164.00	164.00
Mar.	170.00	170.00	169.00	169.00
Apr.	175.00	175.00	174.00	174.00
May	180.00	180.00	179.00	179.00

Month	Open	High	Low	Close
Sept.	185.00	185.00	184.00	184.00
Oct.	190.00	190.00	189.00	189.00
Nov.	195.00	195.00	194.00	194.00
Dec.	200.00	200.00	199.00	199.00
Jan.	205.00	205.00	204.00	204.00
Feb.	210.00	210.00	209.00	209.00
Mar.	215.00	215.00	214.00	214.00
Apr.	220.00	220.00	219.00	219.00
May	225.00	225.00	224.00	224.00

Month	Open	High	Low	Close
Sept.	230.00	230.00	229.00	229.00
Oct.	235.00	235.00	234.00	234.00
Nov.	240.00	240.00	239.00	239.00
Dec.	245.00	245.00	244.00	244.00
Jan.	250.00	250.00	249.00	249.00
Feb.	255.00	255.00	254.00	254.00
Mar.	260.00	260.00	259.00	259.00
Apr.	265.00	265.00	264.00	264.00
May	270.00	270.00	269.00	269.00

Month	Open	High	Low	Close
Sept.	275.00	275.00	274.00	274.00
Oct.	280.00	280.00	279.00	279.00
Nov.	285.00	285.00	284.00	284.00
Dec.	290.00	290.00	289.00	289.00
Jan.	295.00	295.00	294.00	294.00
Feb.	300.00	300.00	299.00	299.00
Mar.	305.00	305.00	304.00	304.00
Apr.	310.00	310.00	309.00	309.00
May	315.00	315.00	314.00	314.00

Month	Open	High	Low	Close
Sept.	320.00	320.00	319.00	319.00
Oct.	325.00	325.00	324.00	324.00
Nov.	330.00	330.00	329.00	329.00
Dec.	335.00	335.00	334.00	334.00
Jan.	340.00	340.00	339.00	339.00
Feb.	345.00	345.00	344.00	344.00
Mar.	350.00	350.00	349.00	349.00
Apr.	355.00	355.00	354.00	354.00
May	360.00	360.00	359.00	359.00

Month	Open	High	Low	Close
Sept.	365.00	365.00	364.00	364.00
Oct.	370.00	370.00	369.00	369.00
Nov.	375.00	375.00	374.00	374.00
Dec.	380.00	380.00	379.00	379.00
Jan.	385.00	385.00	384.00	384.00
Feb.	390.00	390.00	389.00	389.00
Mar.	395.00	395.00	394.00	394.00
Apr.	400.00	400.00	399.00	399.00
May	405.00	405.00	404.00	404.00

Month	Open	High	Low	Close
Sept.	410.00	410.00	409.00	409.00
Oct.	415.00	415.00	414.00	414.00
Nov.	420.00	420.00	419.00	419.00
Dec.	425.00	425.00	424.00	424.00
Jan.	430.00	430.00	429.00	429.00
Feb.	435.00	435.00	434.00	434.00
Mar.	440.00	440.00	439.00	439.00
Apr.	445.00	445.00	444.00	444.00
May	450.00	450.00	449.00	449.00

Month	Open	High	Low	Close
Sept.	455.00	455.00	454.00	454.00
Oct.	460.00	460.00	459.00	459.00
Nov.	465.00	465.00	464.00	464.00
Dec.	470.00	470.00	469.00	469.00
Jan.	475.00	475.00	474.00	474.00
Feb.	480.00	480.00	479.00	479.00
Mar.	485.00	485.00	484.00	484.00
Apr.	490.00	490.00	489.00	489.00
May	495.00	495.00	494.00	494.00

Month	Open	High	Low	Close
Sept.	500.00	500.00	499.00	499.00
Oct.	505.00	505.00	504.00	504.00
Nov.	510.00	510.00	509.00	509.00
Dec.	515.00	515.00	514.00	514.00
Jan.	520.00	520.00	519.00	519.00
Feb.	525.00	525.00	524.00	524.00
Mar.	530.00	530.00	529.00	529.00
Apr.	535.00	535.00	534.00	534.00
May	540.00	540.00	539.00	539.00

OPPOSE RESERVE GUARD STRAIN

Bankers Dislike Gotham Demand to Ease Up on Requirements.

FAULT IN THEIR OWN

The predicament in which a few financial institutions in New York find themselves, owing to their private operations, is leading to various suggestions looking toward breaking down the reserve requirements of the national banks and opening a way for precedents which, in the opinion of a great many bankers, would be extremely harmful.

With the banks enabled under the amendments to the Aldrich-Vreeland bill to take out currency to the extent of 125 per cent of their capital and surplus, making a possible net increase in bank circulation of \$1,000,000,000 and with the federal reserve act already in operation, making possible a release of \$300,000,000 gold and other lawful money within twenty-four hours after the federal reserve banks are opened, a plethora of currency is being created.

The actual bank note circulation may be increased in the first instance by \$1,000,000,000 and credit in the second instance be expanded by about \$1,500,000,000 if the banks choose to increase credit. It would seem that from the viewpoint of disinterested bankers and business people that nothing further should be asked in the way of reserve stipulations for the banks to make a net increase of \$1,500,000,000 in circulation at stake as that of a few institutions on the wrong side of the foreign exchange market, though much is made of the payment of interest to foreign holders of public bonds.

Trading Would Mean Sacrifices. The Boston News Bureau says that the banks in this country cannot be delayed much longer. Some cities outside bankers are getting out of the country to find stock exchange, as one would find in real estate, and they complain that the newspapers refuse their advertisements and are cooperating with the stock exchange to prevent the banks from doing business. The banks, however, are not in a position to build up a curb business at the expense of the stock exchange, and a market there would be an avenue for the sale of collateral held by the banks. In a country as large as this there would be a market for the collateral held by the banks.

London Situation Improves. It was announced in London that the banks here are in a better position than they were a few days ago. The London stock market is declared to be in a better position than it was a few days ago. The London stock market is declared to be in a better position than it was a few days ago.

Exchange Opening Off. According to New York advices there is no probability of the New York stock market opening in the near future. It is declared that the market is in a better position than it was a few days ago. The London stock market is declared to be in a better position than it was a few days ago.

Slow-Shipments Sales. During the first fourteen days of August the Slow-Shipments Steel and Iron company's sales of steel and iron were in excess of production and represented nearly the output of production for the full month.

Reported during the day indicated that the company's sales of steel and iron were in excess of production and represented nearly the output of production for the full month. The company's sales of steel and iron were in excess of production and represented nearly the output of production for the full month.

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GENERAL BEEF SHOWS DECLINE

Suffers Drop of 25¢ to 35 Cents from Recent High Point.

HOGS MAKE ADVANCE

Beef steers, good to prime, 20.00 to 20.50. Beef steers, common to fair, 19.00 to 19.50. Beef steers, fair to good, 18.00 to 18.50. Beef steers, poor to fair, 17.00 to 17.50. Beef steers, very poor, 16.00 to 16.50.

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Tribune Investors' Guide

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